

FEBRUARY

At midnight the wind rose to a gale from the north-west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten and the captain, mates and two seamen were all that were left able to stand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was close reefed main top sail, reefed foresail, two reefed trysail and foresail sail. At 1 o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Captain Winslow that he had 15 fathoms water. Supposing from the sounding, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water he could still stand on 2 hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to it, as the crew were in so disabled a state, and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. This event has shown that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead being frozen stiff at the time it was cast. Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, 26 miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her hull was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stowed to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship bilged and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and every soul on board should come on deck. Inexpressible agony they thus remained until 12 o'clock, in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and 2 men and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now, the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster they had hung around the Captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were heard at a considerable distance, and con-

tinued by the gunshots fired by the gunners. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo. The cargo consisted of 200 tons bar iron, 100 coal, 200 crates. All consigned to Samuel Thompson. Sixteen of the bodies had drifted ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore. When off the Hook, the Mexican besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying under down, as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost-bitten state of the crew and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sunday the Montreal, packet ship, from the Captain of which vessel we learn she was below, and reported her arrival in consequence yesterday morning. Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting for pilots, not more than one have as yet arrived. The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, quite some amount was found. The wreck master, Mr. James Smith, the Coroner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies, and guard of 16 picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage. We forbear further comment as the day approaches, and it is necessary that we should go to press. **More Wrecks.**—Packet schooner, O'helle, Captain O'horne, hence for Baltimore with a valuable cargo on board, went ashore on Cape Henlopen on the 2d instant, about 4 o'clock A. M. having parted her bows under the broadwater in a heavy gale from the northwest. The vessel has bilged. By a letter from Henry T. Rodney, Esq., agent of the underwriters of New York, we learn that all her cargo will be saved, but in a wet state, except some sugar in boxes. Schooner Osipian went ashore a few hours after she having been up the Delaware in the ice, lost both anchors, and not much out with the ice. Two brig and three schooners were also driven down the bay, and went to sea, supposed for New York. The schooner Harrison (of Egg Harbor) coal loaded for the port, went ashore on Sunday night in a snow storm about two miles south of the highlands. **The Pilots.**—The feelings of this community have been shocked by the repetition of marine disasters at the entrance of our harbor accompanied with unusual suffering and loss of life. From a statement in the Westchester Herald it appears that the Abolition Lecturer who has been traveling that county, meets with very poor encouragement. **Post Office Department.**—It appears by the annual Report of the Post Master General, that there is a surplus on hand of \$300,000. The present number of Post Offices in the United States is 22,100; miles of Post Road in July last, 211,864; miles of annual transportation, 27,578,000.

houses on the premises. Indians were seen on the occasion, and it was reason to believe that a much greater number were concealed in the swamp. It is not known whether these Indians were of those who still remained in Alabama waiting to be emigrated, or whether they were stragglers returning from Florida. The question presents itself, why are these Indians permitted to remain in the nation? Government has undertaken to remove them and why are they still here? Are there no funds to pay the expenses of emigration? Fifty millions in the Treasury and yet about four thousand Indians remaining in Alabama. Amongst them from five to six hundred warriors. The troops have all been removed, but one little company left at Fort Mitchell, a force entirely inadequate to the defence of the country. This subject should be looked into, and these wanderers emigrated with all possible despatch. *Columbus Herald 3d inst.*

**INDIAN DISTURBANCES.** **Mobile, Alabama, Jan. 8, 1857.** **EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.** The citizens of Russell county, Alabama, have held a public meeting, in consequence of the late murder and burning that took place at Dr. Battle's plantation, at which they adopted resolutions requesting Capt. Page, the Indian Agent, to remove to some convenient point on the western limits of the Creek nation, so-called, all the Indians still remaining within their former territory. This measure the citizens think is absolutely necessary for their own preservation, as well as for the personal safety of the Indians themselves. All, or nearly all, of those warriors, who had been friendly during the late war, are either gone to Arkansas or to Florida; and a majority of those capable of bearing arms now in the several camps have come in subsequently and are uncontrollable sometimes in camp, but most frequently out, prowling about the country, and well armed. It is believed that such are the Indians who committed the recent outrages at Dr. Battle's. They must be disarmed, and if a military force is necessary to effect this object, the nearer the Indians are encamped to those who shall be called to guard them, the less inconvenience will be felt by the soldiery thus employed. Besides, the Government Agents for investigating land transactions are resident in that quarter, with whom they may have business, and by considering all the camps, there would be less visiting and revisiting among them; during which visits it not unfrequently happens that a horse is stolen or other theft committed. The citizens, from the zeal and industry hitherto manifested by Capt. Page in Indian affairs, and his known ability and accommodating disposition, have sanguine hopes that their wishes in this particulars will be fully considered. It will be seen, however, by the 4th resolution, that the citizens think of not being troubled upon much longer. The time is fast approaching when their duty

to the accomplishment of the distinctly understood. Be it remembered that we are not now discussing the policy or impolicy of a United States Bank, nor the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of Congress in granting such charter to any corporation. There is no Government Bank now; and this is sufficient upon that head. Nor are we discussing the policy or impolicy of the State permitting Mr. Biddle to establish a branch of his Pennsylvania Bank in Georgia. When Mr. Biddle applies to the proper authority, the representatives of the people of Georgia for such a privilege, it will be time enough to discuss its policy or impolicy. But we solicit the attention and consideration of the reader for a few moments, while we shall endeavor briefly to make a clear exposition of the whole matter. The Insurance Bank of Columbus obtained a charter some years ago from the Legislature of Georgia for the transaction of usual banking and insurance business in the town of Columbus; by this charter the Bank has also the privilege of establishing branches in any part of the State. This is fact No. 1. After the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, a renewal of which was refused by Congress, the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, in which the principal United States Bank had been located, for a premium paid to her by the stockholders of this defunct institution of FOUR MILLIONS of dollars, agreed to charter the same body of men, with the same capital, and granting them all their old privileges, so far as one State could confer those privileges upon them. This Pennsylvania, as a sovereign State, had a perfect right to do, and with the propriety or impropriety of the act, we have of course nothing to do. But, as our intelligent reader will at once perceive if this mammoth institution were to be confined in her operations to the limits of one State, the premium of four millions was paying wonderfully dear for the privilege. This was but the first step in the enterprise. She must have branches in the States; and do the business of the people of the United States, or she would be reduced to a simple State institution, her premium given away, and her great boasted capacities rendered comparatively profitless. Her grand object therefore, has been to get a foot hold in the different States of the Union. This she has tried in various ways, and has mostly failed in her efforts. She has been resisted in Virginia, in Carolina, Alabama, and would unquestionably have been resisted in Georgia, had she made the attempt. Fearful at least of the latter result, she has not applied to the authorities of this State. Now here is the point. If Mr. Biddle desired that the State of Pennsylvania should do the banking business of Georgia, why

be time enough. We have frequently the name of Mr. Biddle. This we do from no disrespect to that gentleman, but because he was brought forward in the article to which we at first referred, as the individual making the purchase, and because we know him to be the very soul of the institution of which we speak. Much less is this a controversy with the individuals in this State whose names we see connected with the proposed institution. Towards all of them we entertain only the most respectful feelings; towards many of them we are bound by the ties of private friendship. But this journal has always been the advocate of State Rights, and God being our helper, it always shall. Believing as we do that the sovereignty and independence of the States is the only palladium of freedom, we cannot permit what we deem a palpable invasion of State Rights to pass unnoticed and unopposed. Let Mr. Biddle apply to the State and obtain her permission to place a branch of his national bank within her limits, and our opposition is ended; until then, we shall oppose with all our might, this, as well as all other infractions of the rights of the people of Georgia. *Sou. Recorder.*

**MOBILE, Jan. 6.** **THE TENNESSEE TROOPS.** The Steamboat MERIDIAN arrived here yesterday from Tampa Bay, with three hundred of the brave and gallant Tennessee Volunteers. The residue of the Brigade took passage from Tampa for New Orleans. The reflection that these troops so gallant, high-spirited, and fine looking, when they were mustered into the United States service, in the Creek Nation last summer, should go to Florida, and there suffer as they have done, and then returning looking as they now do—is indeed humbling. We understand that but about two-thirds of the Brigade will ever return to Tennessee! and that of the 500 fine horses they had when they arrived in the Creek Nation, 75 only are left. General Jesup was at Tampa Bay, when the Volunteers left. No further movements of the Army under his command had been made. Sad, sad business, that Florida service! *—Adv.* The Mobile advertiser of the 13th inst. gives the following as the latest accounts from Texas. We regret to learn the death of Col. Austin. *—Democrat.* **LATEST FROM TEXAS.** Information direct from Texas up to the 29th December has been received in this city. All that is of importance is as follows: *—Adv.*



take her. Thus these two vessels, from which some danger was apprehended, will be rendered harmless. Santa Anna has been sent under guard to the United States to have the treaty he made with Texas ratified, and to get our independence acknowledged by Mexico, which he says he can have done, if permitted to go to Washington. The Senate was opposed to the measure, and I did all in my power to prevent his release under any circumstances as there was no faith to be placed in him, and I believe he will claim his liberty by writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as he gets to Washington, and he will be discharged under the neutral laws of the United States. And thus all the benefits we expected from his personal custody will be lost. President Houston has great confidence in him and believes he will perform all he has promised; which, if he should do, will increase Houston's popularity greatly. But if he should return to Texas, at the head of another army will have a contrary effect. I fear the consequences very much.

Between three and four hundred families are yet wanting to fill out my colony, which will soon be supplied, as all the unsettled families in Texas will come to me immediately, as this privilege is only extended to my colony and that held by the late Colonel Milan near San Antonio. Tell my Tennessee friends if they want good lands, to come immediately, or the golden opportunity will be lost, as I expect my number will be complete during the course of the ensuing year.

Yours respectfully,  
**STERLING C. ROBERTSON.**

**PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BRAVO.**  
*The General in Chief of the Army of the North to the forces under his command.*  
Soldiers! You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause or to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers who, when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of war. A trifling success which must be attributed to the contempt with which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty years of continual combatting, has never been in danger but

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

NO. 4.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the order of the editor.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

## Recognition of Texas.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi has made the first move in the Senate of the United States. The news which he has just received from Mexico convinces him that their troops are about to be dispersed, and that the independence of Texas defies her power. He declared on introducing his resolution, that he had full information (we quote from the Telegraph,) which warranted him in saying that the threatened invasion of Texas had failed entirely—and he moreover said, that his resolution expressed the views and opinions of the President.

The same number of the Telegraph refers to Mr. W's resolution—and adds, "we are pleased to hear that the proposition meets the entire concurrence of the President of the United States. We hail the proceeding with great pleasure. It is due to Texas; it is due to our own high character; that this gallant people should take their stand, as a free, sovereign, and independent member of this great family of nations. The resolution will, we trust, meet the hearty concurrence of the Congress of the United States."

We ourselves understand, that it will be favorably received—that many of our friends will support it—and that there is good reason to believe that nothing would be more acceptable to the President than its adoption by the two Houses.

In the mean time, where is Santa Anna? The following interesting article from the last N. Intelligencer, relates his movements, and is prophetic of the result which may await him at Washington:

"We are authorized, to state that a letter was received yesterday by Mr. Pinkney, of South Carolina, dated the 2d instant, at Lexington, (Kentucky,) from Barnard E. Bee, Esq. one of the Texian escort of Santa Anna, in which the writer informs him of the arrival of the General at that place, on his way to the Seat of Government of the United States. He is represented as having suffered from serious indisposition on his journey. His lungs are said to have been affected by the transition from a warm cabin to the coldness of travelling on horseback, which he was obliged to do in crossing the country. On his arrival at Lexington, medical aid was immediately procured. His physician (Dr. Dudley) at the date of the letter considered him convalescent, and it was expected he would be able to resume his journey on the 5th. The party accompanying the General were anxious to reach Washington with all possible rapidity; in the confident expectation that "great good will result from the move he has made." What that "move" is, he does not state. No explanation is given of the specific object for which he has undertaken this visit to our Government. General Bravo's proclamation caused no mischief in Texas. Doubtless, preparations are making by Mexico for another struggle, but the Mexicans cannot stand a winter campaign, and the writer has no doubt that before the spring all will be well. Santa Anna travels in an accommodation stage, as he would be unable to sustain the severity of travelling at night. He is said to be courteous, intelligent and dignified, considerable inconvenience has arisen from the necessity of conversing with him by means of an interpreter. But it was remedied, as far as possible, by Almonte, who is said to manage intercourse between the General and his escort tolerably well.—Enquirer.

## From The Mobile Register.

We published yesterday an account of the arrival at Pensacola, of Mr. Ellis from Mexico, leaving the relations between that country and the United States in a state that bodes no peaceful results. Between us and the Government of Mexico, when in the most solid condition it has ever known, the contest would be very unequal, torn as it is by factions and distracted by domestic insurrections, we should have little trouble to expect from merely Mexican hostilities, but the great peril would be in the license it would give to foreign adventurers to cruise under Mexican colors, and plunder the commerce of the Gulf. No doubt but such a warfare would distress us most severely. Until, however, the report of Mr. Ellis is known we shall not know what to expect from the course things have taken. That man, immediately on landing at Pensacola, started for Washington City. Governor Washman arrived on Sunday at New Orleans from Tampico. With

papers to the 28th December. She did not bring this account of Mr. Ellis' departure, but the political condition of things in Mexico, rendered such a step probable. On the same day the schooner Independence arrived at New Orleans in four days from Tebusco, with the American Consul on board, who left in consequence of the existing relations between Mexico and the United States.

The three parties in Mexico, favorable to Santa Anna, Bustamante, and to Bravo, are much embittered against each other. The Californian insurrection has added greater excitement to their domestic disputes, and the arrival of Santa Anna would, it is supposed, bring on an immediate civil war.

The Watchman brought \$60,000 in specie.

## Mobile, Jan. 15.

The CHAMPION from Pensacola this morning, brings the important intelligence of the arrival there of Judge Ellis, the American Minister to Mexico, in the ship Boston. The report is, that he had demanded his passports from the Mexican Government and they were refused. He accordingly took the responsibility of returning without them. Of the course of things in Mexico which led to this result, we are unadvised.

## Mobile Patriot.

In addition to the above, we have the following from the N. Orleans True American of yesterday morning:

IMPOTANT NEWS.  
Prospect of a war with Mexico—Independence of California.

The United States sloop of war Boston, having on board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst., on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports and left the city on the 22d ultimo.

A letter under date Jan. 8, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico.

Bustamante was about to be elected to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Anna had been released. His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d January. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

Important movement on the subject of the Tariff.—The House Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote of 6 to 3, have determined to recommend an immediate abolition of the duties on foreign coal and salt, and that the reduction, contemplated by the compromise Act shall take effect from the first Sept. next, and the two succeeding periods of six months thereafter, thus anticipating those reductions, full three years and a half.

## JACKSON, MISS.—Jan. 20.

The New Orleans and Nashville railroad bill passed the House of Representatives to day, only three of the members present voting against it, viz: Messrs. J. Ellis, Green and Vannerson.—Mississippian.

## From the U. S. Telegraph.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from N. York:

Troy, (N. Y.) Monday Morning Jan. 2. The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening about 7 o'clock, the hill at the Lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns &c. with men, women and children with them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the place, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them, probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There not many houses upon the spot, but what were are buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been destroyed.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and some gravel fell like hail. soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water came foaming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us.—The swamp that is

not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us.

Yours, &c.

From the Arkansas Gazette.  
Port Gibson, Dec. 10, 1856.

My Dear Sir—  
Ye poth-la-ho-lo has arrived at this place, and there is to be no war, nor rumors of war. The two chieftains, Ye poth-la-ho-lo and Rolly McIntosh, with their principal men, met yesterday—all was pacific. The pipe of peace was puffed, and a glass of claret, (perhaps new corn) kindly drank by all to commemorate their union. The emigrating people will remain here until all the stragglers have arrived, [8 or 10 gangs] when they will separate and select for themselves, each their favorite portions of their new country and occupy it without a murmur—unless there should be a deficiency in the supplies promised them by the Government, which I do not anticipate.

We expect the first Regiment of Arkansas volunteers here in a few days. They will necessarily be compelled to occupy tents during their stay, which will be until the expiration of their term of service (6 months). The companies now at this place appear quite at home; in fact, I think they would be satisfied for much longer time than their present term of service, particularly the officers, many of whom are very clever fellows; and I feel particularly gratified that the officers of the regular army at this post, treat them with much attention."

Eagletown, Choctaw Nation,  
Dec. 23, 1856.

Dear Sir—On Monday last, one of my hunters arrived here, from the Cross Timbers, who informed me, as a fact, that he was told by the Caches, that a party of the Camanches killed and scalped a white man, in the prairies near the Cross Timbers. A hunting party of the Choctaws received further information, from the same band of the Caches, that all the different tribes of Indians in the west, were uniting with a view to declare a war against the U. States. The war against Texas was already declared. The Caches stated, also, that the Mexicans were their close friends and would act in their behalf; and farther stated, that then all the chiefs of different nations, were busy in holding councils, to effect a union of all the tribes in the west. The Caches gave strong hints to the Choctaws to join them.

"I give you this brief account, just as it was told to me, thinking it is for the interest of our country, and to give you information of the plans adopted by the wild Indians against our peace. I think the Mexicans at the head of it. The plan of a union of the different tribes, is a policy too deep for wild Indians to study out and adopt."—Ib

## TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.

A Battalion of drafted troops, from the Southern portion of this State, sailed from Mobile on the 6th instant for Tampa Bay, Florida, to join the army under General Jessup. They are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Arrington, a volunteer from Butler county. Before they left, a splendid sword was presented to Col. Arrington, by Col. Joseph Bates, Jr. of Mobile. This Battalion was composed principally of substitutes hired by citizens of Mobile who were drafted and who found it impossible to leave their business at this season.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Missouri, to expel the Agencies of the Bank of the U. States, and of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, from that State. The Agency of the U. S. Bank, is required to discontinue its business immediately after the passage of the act, but the Commercial Agency is allowed to continue business until the 4th of July next, and until the 1st of April, 1858, to close its transactions. A letter from Jefferson City, published in the St. Louis Bulletin says—it was believed no material change in the bill would be made in the Senate."

## From the Commercial Transcript of Jan. 21. LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT CUMBERLAND.

We regret to report the stranding of the Steam Boat Cumberland, Captain Irwin, of this port, on a sand bar in the Mississippi, above and near Memphis on the night of the 12th instant, which will probably result in the entire loss of the boat, if not the cargo. A letter from Captain Irwin to his agent in this place says: that the Cumberland was driven aground by a sudden snow storm, at about 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, (12th,) and although every effort was made to get her off, and to keep her clear of water, she filled on the following Friday night. No blame can be attached to the pilot or crew. The tackle, furniture and cargo, consisting of Cotton, Corn and Pork, may possibly be saved, but with considerable danger. The boat was bound for New Orleans.

Latest from Texas.—Extract of a letter from General Felix Houston, commanding the army of Texas, to a gentleman of this city, dated

Head Quarters, December 20.  
The army is in good health and spirits, and improving in discipline.

By a messenger from Matamoros, I learn that General Bravo left the city of Mexico about fifty days ago, with a large force, destined for Texas. He has a long march, and I expect is about this time at Matamoros. The Mexican fleet was daily expected at that place. I know not whether Bravo will delay there, or come on directly. In any case, we will be ready for him, but you may rest assured that this will be a hardly contested campaign. Unless Santa Anna shall effect something, all our friends must stand by us.—Natchez Courier.

The following Act, passed by the last Legislature has been handed to us by a gentleman of the bar, for publication. As it makes some material changes in issuing and serving process, &c., it will be found useful to lawyers, and to the officers of the Courts of this State.

It is somewhat singular, and very much regretted by many persons, that the Legislature made no provision for the immediate publication of laws of this character.

## State Intd.

AN ACT.  
To amend the Laws regulating Judiciary proceedings.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That thereafter all original, mesne and final process, issued from the Clerk's office of any court in this State, shall be directed "To any Sheriff in the State of Alabama," and it shall be the duty of any sheriff, (or coroner, if the case requires it) in the State, in whose hands any such process shall be placed for service, to execute and return, or to return if it cannot be executed, the same as required by law when process is directed specially to him; provided, that no bail writ or ca. sa. shall be executed on any defendant, who is a freeholder in the State, or out of the county of permanent residence or any adjoining county, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall first make affidavit, that the defendant has left the county of his residence for the purpose of avoiding service of such process in the proper county.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it becomes necessary to give notice of the taking of a disposition, or of any other purpose, in any cause, pending in law or equity in this State, and the opposite party resides out of the county in which such cause is pending, and has no known agent in said county, nor attorney of record in the cause, it shall be held sufficient service of such notice to file the same with the clerk of the court in which such cause is pending.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all deputy clerks of any of the clerks of this State, shall have full power and authority to transact all business in the absence of the principal, which the principal could do were he present and performed the same himself first taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of the State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of deputy clerk of the court in which he acts.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening last, about dusk, Mr. R. S. Miller, a citizen of this place, was shot by J. D. Huguenin, late of Savannah, Georgia, and shortly after expired. The ball was shot from a pistol, entered the pit of his stomach, and came out immediately opposite on the right of the spine. Mr. M. being near his residence, was able to reach it, but died in about three quarters of an hour after the occurrence. Mr. Huguenin was led to the commission of the deed, from some expressions of Mr. Miller implicating his honor. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and a verdict of *willful murder* brought in against Mr. Huguenin and his supposed accomplice, Mr. Kachler. They have been fully committed.

## Tallahassee paper.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Advertiser.  
Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from a member of the South Carolina Legislature:

"Our State Legislature has granted to the Rail Road Company a bank charter. Capital 12 millions. The funds are provided. Yesterday our Senate appropriated all their share of the surplus revenue as a subscription to stock on the part of the State, which measure, no doubt, will be concurred in this day by the Lower House. These funds, thus provided, will not be permitted to be scattered, but be applied to communications with the west somewhere. Now, if we are not met favorably, the attention of the seaboard will very naturally be directed to the Muscle shoals, long since a popular project, or to some other point."—Cincinnati Gazette.

The above contains a menace worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature and people of Kentucky. The meaning of it is this: South Carolina wishes to make a single line of railroad through Kentucky, from

Cumberland Gap to Cincinnati, and should she be refused that privilege, or an amendment of the charter that will relieve the company from the obligation to construct the Louisville and Maysville branches, she proposes to terminate the great work, the Muscle shoals, and not permit to enter Kentucky at all.

Most ardently do we hope this threat will be executed. It is precisely what we desire. Too much has been granted to the company, and for that reason, we hope it will never construct a mile of railroad in this State. The single fact, that it is authorized to charge for freight and passengers, as high rates as are charged by stages and wagons, running on turnpikes, is sufficient to convince every reflecting man in the country, that the Government of this State had better make such railroads as we need, than grant such privileges to an incorporated company. Owning and controlling our railroads, we can reduce the rates of transportation as fast as improvements in the motive power may permit; we can take advantage of the inventions of future ages, and diminish the price of transportation as it may increase in quantity. But should our great arteries of commerce be owned and controlled by incorporations, they will continue to charge as high as their charters will permit, regardless of the public interest or prosperity.

If Kentucky shall consent to any modification of the charter, we trust it will be a simple proposition to make, own and control all that part of the railroad that may be required within our limits. With such a proposition, the States south of us ought to be perfectly satisfied—and no amendment of any other description should be made with the approbation of the Legislature of this State.

STEAM POWER VS. HORSES.—It is evident that in a few years, steam power will be applied to such a variety of purposes, that the services of the horse, or the ox, will no longer be required. Dr. Lardner, in his excellent treatise on the steam engine, computes that there are above one million of horses engaged in Great Britain, in various ways, in transporting passengers and goods, and that to support each horse requires as much land as would upon an average support eight men. If this quantity of animal power were displaced by steam engines, and the means of transport drawn from the bowels of the earth, instead of being raised upon its surface, then, supposing the above calculation correct, as much land would become available for the support of human beings, as would suffice for an additional population of 8,000,000—or what amounts to the same, would increase the means of support of the present population by about one-third of the present available means. The land which now supports horses would then support men, or produce corn or food.

## The Stolen Notes.

We understand, that a pop-shop-keeper in Manchester, by the name of Perkins, was arrested on Thursday evening, under suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the \$120,000 in Lynchburg notes from the Lynchburg mail. He is the person who surrendered to the Bank of Virginia, some days since, \$1200 in those notes, with the singular story of having compelled some negroes, &c., to abandon and drop the notes, by firing his gun at them, in the woods near Manchester. It is not proper, at this moment, to specify all the circumstances which led to suspicion. The banks have also arrested a negro, by the name of Randall, who had a wife at Perkins's house.—The negro has confessed, since his arrest, he having stolen the trunk, in which the notes were deposited, and conveyed it to Perkins's premises, where it was burnt. The iron rib of the trunk was found, a few days since, in a neighboring lot. These two persons are now in jail—but, we understand, that no more money has yet been found.—Enquirer.

NEW STEAM YACKET.—The despatch intended for crossing the Atlantic, (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,) and built under the direction of Capt. N. Cobb, is nearly ready for launching. Her machinery is on a new principle, with an upright boiler, built under the superintendence of P. Barlett, of Utica, the inventor. The fuel is to be hard coal, and the saving by the use of the new machinery is computed at four fifths.

St. Jago de Cuba has yielded to the force sent against it by Governor Tacon, and General Lorenza, with some of the principal officers concerned in the late movements, have surrendered and are in confinement. Mobile Register.

The importation of gold and silver coin, and bullion during the year 1856, was \$12,166,372, and the exports \$4,455,815 leaving a balance in the country of \$7,730,557.



Miscellaneous

GERTRUDE

BY J. G. WHITIER.  
"Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighborhood, in regard to our friend Wilton?"  
"Mother," said Gertrude, with a forced composure, "I know of nothing to his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, implacable enemies here—who would gladly sacrifice him. I know too that their tongues have not been idle—that defamations in its foulest nature has been bestowed upon a virtuous and high-minded gentleman."  
"Gertrude," said the mother, "I know that sometimes condemn unjustly. I know that a defamations has sometimes hunted down the pure and virtuous and blackened the fair fame of the upright and praiseworthy. But when so much is averred respecting Wilton—when friends and foes alike acknowledge his aberration; the one by open attacks upon his reputation, the other by doubtful whispers and expressions of real regret, and an evident withdrawal of their former warm and confiding friendship, we may justly fear that there is indeed some reason for such a change—that our young and ingenious friend is yielding to the fascinations of vice—gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly down that fearful path which leads from the perfect light of virtue and holiness."  
"I will never believe it—never!" replied Gertrude, her clear blue eye lighted up with unwonted energy. "Mother, you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies and the false and envious friends of Wilton. Believe me, I have not reposed my confidence in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous and honorable. And who, let me ask, are those who traduce his character?" Her beautiful lip curled into an expression of ineffable scorn as she replied to her own interrogatory. "False hearted wretches—creatures of envy and malice, who would as soon dare the falling thunderbolt as confront the indignant glance of the man they have so foully injured."  
Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her heart. She could not believe that such a man as Charles Wilton could debase himself to the sin of drunkenness—that he whose nature was so noble—so elevated—a passionate lover of the beauty of the natural universe, and of the godlike manifestations of human virtue, outbreaks of the immortal spirit from the darkness of its prison house, could by any possible temptations, yield to the baleful enticements of the destroyer—and humble the godlike image of manhood lower than that of the brutes that perish."  
And why was it that when all her friends saw and warned her of her danger, she hung yet closer to the object of her fear? Why was it that when the bosom friends of Wilton avoided him as if there were contamination in his very presence, that the beautiful and intellectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with a smile of deepest fondness? She loved him, and the love of a heart like hers changes not with the changes of the beloved—it burns brighter and warmer as the shadows of evil close around its object.  
And Gertrude became the wife of Charles Wilton—and his victim also. She died early—but not before every beautiful blossom of her affection had perished—not before a death like withering had gone over her heart, until it became as dust; and all its warm and holy feeling gave place to bitterness, loathing and abhorrence. Oh—there is nothing in human suffering like wrong and sorrow from those whom we love and would die for—nothing which so changes and kills the confiding bosom. And all this Gertrude felt—and her high spirit sunk under the trial. She perished—but the last moments of her existence were unsuited by the voice of affection. At times indeed a bloated and loathsome form bent over her pillow—the wreck of all which gives beauty and dignity to manhood—and a voice hideous from drunkenness murmured in her ear the disgusting words of an idiot's fondness, to be succeeded by the rude oath—the unfeeling jest—the savage indifference which characterize the lost and shameless drunkard.  
Let women beware of the intemperate—let her shun their presence as the accursed of heaven—the smitten with that moral leprosy which alike irremediable & unescapable. Let her remember, that in uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses. It is better to embrace the sepulcher, whose cold hall are haunted only by the spectre of decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution—of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

At the late anniversary and Cattle Show of the Essex Agricultural Society, (Mass.) Gov. Everett responded to a complimentary sentiment at some length. The following beautiful extract is from his address:  
"Lastly, that I may say a single word on a subject on which the orator has preceded me—it is a great and just boast of pilgrims and their descendants that they made early and ample provision for education. Farmers of Essex, hold fast to that boast. I had rather for the appearance, if I must choose between them, see the country dotted all over, at its cross roads, with its plain little village school houses, than have the high places of a few large towns crowned with the most splendid fabrics of Grecian and Roman art. I had rather for the strength and defence of the country—if I must choose between—see the

roads that lead to these school houses, thronged with children of both sexes, saluting the traveller as he passes, in the good old New-England way, with their little courtesy or nod, than gaze upon the ramparts of impregnable fortresses. Aye, for the honor of the thing, I had rather have it said of me, I was, by choice, the humblest citizen of the state making the best provision for the education of all its children, and that I had the heart to appreciate this blessing, than sit on a throne of ivory and gold, the monarch of an empire on which a sun never sets. Husbandmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons and daughter's minds. It will grow up and bear fruit, though the driving storm scatter the blossoms of spring, or untimely frosts overtake the hopes of autumn. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding of your children;—save, sting, spare, do anything but steal, in order to nourish that growth—and it is little, nothing, to say, that will flourish when your grave stones crumble into dust, shall mingle with the dust they covered,—it will flourish when that overreaching heaven shall have passed away like a scroll, and the eternal sun which lightens it, shall set in blood!"

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man to whom his beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home—the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasing objects—in decorating it within and without with things that tend to make home the abode of neatness and order; a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, cheerful, happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant their minds and souls in the way proposed, with the seeds of virtue and prosperity.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—What studies do you intend to pursue?" said an erudite pedagogue one day, as Johnny Ray entered his school room.  
"Why, I shall study, read, I suppose, wouldn't ye?"

"Yes but you will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?"

"It's a pity if I ain't when I've cyphered clean thro' adoption."

"Adoption! what rule is that?"

"Why, it's the double rule of two, you know that twice two is four; and according to adoption, twice four is two."

"You may take your seat, sir," said the master.

"You may take your seat, sir," said the pupil, "for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS.—Judge—what is your business, sir? What do you follow for a livelihood?

Witness.—Nothing particular.

Judge.—You do not appear to be a man of property—how do you get your bread?

Witness.—I sometimes get it of Mr. H. the baker, sir—and sometimes—

Judge.—Stop, sir, understand my question. How do you support yourself?

Witness.—On a chair, sir, in the day time; or a bed at night.

Judge.—I do not sit here to trifle. Are you a merchant?

Witness.—No sir.

What are you then?

Witness.—A Presbyterian, sir.

Judge.—If you do not answer me I will have you taken care of.

Witness.—I would thank your honor to do it, for the times are so hard that I cannot take care of myself.

Judge.—You work around the wharve I suppose?

Witness.—No sir—one can't get around them without a boat, and I don't own any.

Judge.—I believe you are an idle vagabond.

Witness.—Your honor is very slow of belief, or you would have found that out before.

Judge.—What do you know of the case now before the court?

Witness.—Nothing sir.

Judge.—Then why do you stand there?

Witness.—Because I have no chair to sit in.

A characteristic name for a Steam Car.—Two brothers recently from the old country, via Halifax, were lately walking up the Worcester rail road, and their curiosity was somewhat astonished by the iron tracks; but soon the cars hove in sight, and the following dialogue took place:  
Michael. Och! brother, d'ye see that quare crachure a-eomin'?

Patrick. Troth an' I do: what in the name o' the devil an' grandmither does it mane?

Michael. Faith, an' it's not me that's to tell ye, Pat; but an' ye don't stand out o' the way, ye'll larn quite satisfactory I'm thinkin'.

Patrick. Don't ye min' how hard he brathes: he must have been runnin' righ' tight for a long space—[the cars whizz by.]

Patrick. Och! Mike, it's completely lost weare; for by me mither's milk it's hell in harness, an' just the sort o' coach I wunst dramed the ould divil took the morning air in?

AMERICAN WOMEN.

The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our Revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdotes will forcibly illustrate the extent and strength of this patriotic feeling:  
To Mrs Pinckney, the wife of Col Charles Pinckney, a British officer once said, "It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest,—America would be invincible."

Mrs. Daniel Hall having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepping forward in the most authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk.  
"What do you expect to find there," asked the lady.  
"I seek for treason," was the reply.  
"You may save yourself the trouble of

search, then," said Mrs. Hall; "you may find plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Eliot in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance.  
"The rebel flower," she replied.  
"Why was that name given to it?" asked the officer.  
"Because," rejoined the lady, "it thrives most when most trampled upon."

In the indulgence of wanton asperities towards the patriotic fair, the aggressors were not infrequently answered with a keenness of repartee that left them little cause for triumph. The haughty Tarleton, vaunting his feats of gallantry to the great disparagement of the officers of the continental cavalry said to a lady at Wilmington, "I have a very earnest desire to see your far-famed Col. Washington."  
"Your wish, Colonel, might have been fully gratified," she promptly replied, "had you ventured to look behind you at the battle of the Cowpens."—It was in this battle that Washington had wounded Tarleton in the hand, which gave rise to a still more pointed retort. Conversing with Mrs. Wiley Jones, Col. Tarleton observed, "You appear to think very highly of Col. Washington; and yet I have been told that he is so ignorant a fellow that he can hardly write his own name."  
"It may be the case she readily replied, but no man better than yourself, Colonel, can testify that he knows how to make his mark."

THE HORSE—AN INCIDENT.

It is remarkable that a horse will seldom tread upon a prostrate body in its path. Either from feelings of compassion, (and even a horse is accessible to such feelings, though some men are not) or from a fear, a horse will studiously avoid inflicting injury on one thus exposed, unless excited by the spirit of combat. In the latter case, he becomes almost resistless. All his energies are bent on destruction, and he tramples down opposite squadrons as he would the grass beneath his feet. These reflections are drawn from us by an incident which occurred on Thursday afternoon, almost within our sight. As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses, was passing along Third street above Wilow, a small child endeavored to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the apparent proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the infant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavored to pass it but being brought up by the rein, was forced against, and prostrated the child. The instant the latter fell, he stopped as if to allow it to escape; being driven forward by the hinder horses and the impetus of the vehicle, he reared himself on his hind legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident, he threw the child, with his foot, out of the track, so that when the heavy carriage passed on it did not run over it. This may be instinct, but it look as marvelously like reason and feeling.—Pa. Sentinel

Little Rock Ark, Dec. 20.

John Ross, the celebrated Indian Chief, has been, for several weeks past, among the western Chorokees, for the purpose it is said, of getting up a delegation from them to join the delegation from Georgia, to proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of inducing the government to renounce Schlemmerhorn's Treaty to which it is averred they never gave their consent.—Gazette

Tuck-a-batch-i-had-jo, with his body of Creeks, 2 or 3000 strong has stopped above Potts, it is said and will go no further until it suits him. He says he is west of the Mississippi and there is no power to compel him to proceed.—Id.

"ILLEGAL ELECTORS."

Were we to believe the federal papers, it would appear that enough illegal votes had been cast for Mr. Van Buren, it rejected, to prevent his election. Eight illegal votes have been discovered in N. York, the electors holding office under the national government. But the Albany Argus has shown that neither of the eight held any office under the general government, and of course their votes were legal.—The Dover Enquirer says:

"Two, if not three, of the New Hampshire Electors, we believe, are government office holders. Isaac Waldron, who headed the ticket, is the Pension Agent of the Government for this State; Ebenezer Carlton of Bath, is the Postmaster of that town, and Mr. Gilmore, of Arkworth, is, we believe, the Postmaster of that town."

But it happens that the Bank, of which Mr. Waldron is President is the Pension Agent, and that he does the pension business in the capacity of a Bank-director, and he receives his compensation from the Bank, and not from the government. Mr. Carlton is not a postmaster, nor is Mr. Gilmore, but a son of those gentlemen holds such an office. So the New Hampshire votes are all good. What will be the next expedient to defeat Mr. Van Buren?—N. H. Patriot.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 10, 1837.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr. his secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

Immediately after the passage by the Senate, at a former session, of the resolution, requesting the President to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with the Governments of Central America and New Granada, for the purpose of effectually protecting, by equitable treaty stipulations with them, such individuals or companies as might undertake to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of securing forever, by such stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all such nations on the payment of such reasonable tolls as ought to be established, such undertaking and complete the work, an agent was employed to obtain information in respect to the situation and character of the country through which the line of communication, if established, would necessarily pass, and the state of the projects which were understood to be contemplated for opening such communication by a canal or a railroad. The agent returned to the United States in September last, and although the information collected by him is not as full as could have been desired, yet it is sufficient to show that the probability of an early execution of any of the projects which have been set on foot for the construction of the communication alluded to, is not so great as to render it expedient to open a negotiation at present with any foreign government upon the subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 9th January, 1837.

The Chair announced a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that since his last report on the subject, he had selected, under the provisions of the act of the last session, two more deposit banks; and presenting an exhibit of the names and dates of the selection of both those banks.

Mr. King of Alabama presented a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, in favor of certain settlers on the public lands, who have been deprived of their right to pre-emption; referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. King of Alabama also presented the memorial of the same praying that indemnity may be made to certain citizens of that State for depredations committed on their property by the Creek Indians.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads in Alabama, reported the same without amendment.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1837.

Mr. Kent presented the credentials of the Hon. John L. Spence, elected by the Legislature of the State of Maryland a Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the Death of the Hon. Mr. Goldsborough, which were read.

The Chair announced a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting copies of the returns rendered by the several incorporated banks of the District of Columbia, showing the state of their affairs up to the 31st of December last.

Mr. King of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred the memorial of Thomas Cameron of Alabama, reported a bill for his relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the memorial of the corporate authorities of the town of Mobile, Alabama, praying to be remunerated for advances made by them for the equipment of two companies of volunteers, who served in the late Indian wars, reported a bill making an appropriation for the object; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day for consideration: Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in perfect conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Walker said it was not his intention to ask a departure from the rules of the Senate, in order to enter upon the consideration of this resolution at this period. The resolution (Mr. W. stated) he would only say, at this period, was in exact concurrence with the views expressed by the President of the United States in his last message on this subject. In that message, the President declared it as his opinion, that the independence of Texas might be considered as suspended upon the issue of the threatened invasion by the army under the command of Gen. Bravo. Mr. W. said he had this morning received information direct from Vera Cruz, as late as the first of December last, that this invasion had proved entirely abortive; that the army of Bravo had been reduced, by desertion and other causes, to a very small number; that this miserable remnant was unsupported with provisions, and that, in consequence of these events, Gen. Bravo had resigned the command of the army; and that the invasion in all probability would be abandoned. Mr. W. said he was satisfied that full reliance might be placed on the correctness of this information, and that he was fully convinced that, with the knowledge of these facts, the President would cheerfully unite with Congress in recognising the independence of Texas.

The bill from the House to provide payment for horses and other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States; and

The bill from the House making appropriation for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, were severally read the third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Ewing's resolution to rescind the Treasury order, designating the funds which shall be received in payment for the public lands; and

Mr. Clay, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length in support of the resolution, and in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Rives

After some remarks from Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Niles then moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Public Lands, accompanying

the motion with some remarks in its support, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

Messrs. Calhoun, Black, Tipton, Webster, and Clay, opposed the motion: Mr. Calhoun, saying that the reference to the Committee on Finance, if a reference was made at all, would be the most appropriate one.

On taking the question, Mr. Niles's motion was adopted; and the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strang, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, and Wright—22. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Sevier, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, and Webster—19.

On Motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1837.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill, on the subject of the surplus revenue. The title of the latter was, "a bill to reduce the revenues of the United States to the wants of the Government."

Mr. Owens remarked that as this was a very important report, as well as the accompanying bill, he would move that both be read; which was agreed to.

The bill and report were then read by the Clerk. The bill is as follows:

A bill to reduce the Revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government.

"Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 30th day of September next, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th July, 1832, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one third part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st of March, 1838, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and on the 30th September, 1839, the other half shall be deducted, any thing in the act of 2d of March, 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 30th of September next, the duties on salt and coal shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

The bill having been twice read, and the reading of the report being concluded,

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and that the bill and report be printed.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 12, 1837.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the memorial on the subject had been referred, reported a bill providing payment for a regiment of Vermont militia who served at the battle of Plattsburgh.

Mr. King of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill to reward the captors of the privateer Lydia.

Mr. Calhoun moved to postpone the previous order, for the purpose of taking up the bill to re new in part the deposit bill of the last session.

Mr. Grundy observed that the special order of the day was the bill to regulate the sales of the public lands, and it seemed to him that that bill had better be disposed of first, for if it were passed in any shape there would be a great reduction of the public revenue, and no occasion for dividing a surplus. It seemed to him proper to take up and dispose of this bill, or indeed of any other which looked to a reduction of the revenue, and they could then see whether there would be a surplus in the way contemplated by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making compensation to the regiment of Kentucky militia that, during the last summer, were duly called for, and required to engage in the military service of the United States; and, after being at considerable expense, equipped, and prepared for said service, were discharged, by order of the President of the United States, before they had marched for Camp Sabine, the point of their destination.

The resolutions lying on the table were considered and adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to limit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, having been announced as the order of the day:

Mr. Clay expressed the hope that a bill of this importance would not be taken up at this time. The bill proposed an entire change in the whole land system of the country, and it so happened that by the organization of a Committee on Public Lands, the only member opposed to the bill was absent. He did not think that the Senate ought to take up a bill of such importance in the absence of a member of the Land Committee who possessed so much valuable information, and was so intimately acquainted with the subject. He believed that the Senate would derive great aid in their deliberations on the subject from the experience of that gentleman; and as other subjects of importance demanded the attention of the Senate, he hoped some one of them would be taken up and the bill for the present postponed. Mr. C. alluded to the illness of the lady of the Senator from Ohio, as the cause of that gentleman's absence, and stated that, from information lately received by him, he had reason to believe that he would be in his seat in the course of a few days.

Mr. Walker hoped the motion would not prevail. About half of the session had now passed away, and consequently there was no time to lose. This bill was one which would be debated, & opposed at every point; and judging from the sentiments to which the honorable Senator (Mr. Clay) had given utterance, he presumed that there would be no want of opposition to the bill, notwithstanding the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) might be absent.

There were many gentlemen in that body and the House of Representatives, who were desirous that this subject should be disposed of as speedily as possible; and if the bill should be postponed to this day week, it could not, for want of time, be passed at the present session. He felt the deepest conviction that the subject should be acted upon without delay, and therefore he felt it his duty to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky. With regard to the event which had called away the Senator from Ohio, he would state, that he had seen a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, stating that that member of the senator's family who was said to be dangerously ill, had entirely re-



covered, and he (Mr. W.) considered that ample time had elapsed since the gentleman left the city for his return to it. Mr. W. concluded by expressing his hope that the motion of the Senator from Kentucky would not prevail.

Mr. Benton wished to say to the Senate that there was now one-half of the short session gone, and that it would be impossible for them, if they wished the business to progress, to go on, as they had heretofore done; that is to take up a subject, hear a speech on it, and adjourn at 3 o'clock, and so go on from day to day. He was fully aware, and this at the commencement of the session, and therefore, in his first speech, he refused to adjourn, and preferred rather to omit some things that he wished to say than to consume two days with one speech. The rule which he had thus laid down for himself, he wished to see applied to all, and when a subject is taken up, he wished to go on with it like business men.

He would be willing to come early in the morning, and sit late in the evening; but he could not give his consent to the delay of business by taking up a subject, hearing one speech on it, and then laying it over. He would remind these gentlemen, who were the friends of the administration, that they not only had the numerical strength, but the organization of the committees in their favor; and therefore that it was incumbent on them to see that the business was carried on without delay. Last session, though they had the numerical strength in their favor, yet the organization of the committees was against them; and when the question was asked why the business of the Senate did not go on, they could readily answer that this organization of the committees deprived them of the control of business. But now, when the friends of the administration had every advantage in their favor, when the question should be asked, why the business of the Senate did not go on, the public might draw what inference pleased.

Mr. Calhoun remarked, that as one of the opposition, and being desirous of as little delay as possible, still he would tell gentlemen on the other side that he would afford them every opportunity of discussing the subject. But whilst he said this, he claimed for the majority that they should hear gentlemen of the opposition patiently, and give a reasonable time for discussion. He would not have asked the delay of one day, had it not been absolutely necessary; and he was not disposed to allow so important a subject as the present one to be hurried through the Senate, without bestowing on it all the attention it deserved.

Mr. Benton said that he would sit there early and late; and no gentleman should be deprived by his vote of proceeding in the transaction of the public business. He wished gentlemen to go on, keep moving.

Mr. Walker, after some remarks, then submitted an amendment from the Committee on Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed with the bill; and

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, with the understanding, that after the conclusion of Mr. Walker's speech, it is to be further postponed till Monday next.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, to expunge from the Journals of the Senate the resolution in censure of the President for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Crittenden followed in reply, in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Dana then commenced a speech in its support; but, after speaking for about fifteen minutes, without concluding, yielded the floor to

Mr. Grundy, on whose motion

The Senate adjourned.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

It will be seen by extracts published in this day's paper, that a war between the United States and Mexico, is by no means unlikely. Such a war, is believed would greatly retard and injure the Commerce of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico; otherwise it would be a very unequal one, in the present torn and distracted state of Mexico.

In soliciting patronage for our paper we have often met the reply, "I have not time to read," the frequent repetition of this excuse, or whatever it may be called has caused some unpleasant reflections, altogether unconnected with our personal interest in the matter. These reflections have been tinged with a foreboding of the gradual decline and final subversion of our republican institutions, in effect at least, if not in name. In our Government, where all power is in the hands of the people, it becomes the duty of every citizen, to use the means within his reach, rightly to inform himself of its affairs, in order that his weight may neither be lost nor thrown in the wrong scale. As the power of the Government is in the hands of the people, it is evident, that its strength, and durability, must in a great measure, if not entirely depend upon their virtue and intelligence; and in whatever degree they neglect to read and think for themselves, in the same proportion will their interests be neglected. This tardy disposition on the part of the mass of the people to think and act for themselves has no doubt given rise to that well attested political maxim, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few."

We have never been among the number who feared or believed, that this government was in danger of being suddenly overthrown, by the exertions or power of any man however popular; such tirades will only do to be used by designing men to frighten the majority from the support of their favorite men and measures. On the contrary, we have always believed the danger lay in the supineness and indifference of the people to their own interests; or by our country becoming involved in some unfortunate and protracted war, in which one race of intelligent and virtuous free men would become nearly extinct, and the succeeding one being raised up in times of trouble, precluding the necessary attention to their morals or education; and thereby prepared to become the fit subjects of a monarch.

It would not do perhaps to assert that persons who say they "have not time to read" are not proud of being constituents of this great Republic, or that the name of American citizen raises no pleasing and lofty emotions in their breasts. Yet

the time may possibly come, when such persons will learn too late, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

From present indications it is apparent, that Martin Van Buren, should he live to administer the government, will have a rough and stormy sea over which to guide the vessel of State. Some of his enemies have already commenced the war of advance upon him; and without waiting until they have actions to complain of, abuse him for what they say he will do; thus showing a determination to oppose him at every step in any and every measure of his administration, with or without cause. Others of them have become so far reconciled since the election as to say they will approve of such of his measures as they may think to be right. From their own confession it is fair to infer, that heretofore they have not even done this. Truly, they deserve the thanks of the Republican party for this indication of their becoming more honest.

Party spirit, so far as it tends to ferret out the abuses and corruptions of men in office, and make them more diligent in the discharge of their duties, exercises a salutary influence upon the body politic; but when it incites men, from feelings of envy and disappointment, to abuse and vilify venerable and self-devoted patriots to the cause of their country, it is to be deprecated.

PERMANSHIP.—The citizens of our Town and vicinity who wish to improve in this beautiful and useful art, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Longnecker, as such an opportunity is unlikely soon again to occur, they would do well to embrace the present.

(Communicated.)

PROSPERITY OF JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—Although this village is situated in the interior of the up country, yet the united advantages of good water, salubrious atmosphere, with an excellent soil in the adjacent country, have induced people of the best character and highest moral worth, to settle the country, and advance the improvement of both it and the village with almost unparalleled rapidity.

The Town Council will oblige many enquiring persons by having the census of Jacksonville taken, and giving it an insertion in the Jacksonville Republican.

A CITIZEN.

(Communicated.)

A HINT TO PARENTS.—On first view it appears strange that most parents of fortune, should exercise so much partiality in the education and outfit of their sons to the neglect of their daughters.

To the son every preference, every advantage, and in fine, in the dying moment of the father, fortune, and all are given, to the almost or entire exclusion of the kind, the affectionate, and ever dutiful daughter.

And why? Because, in the daughter on her intermarriage with other families the name of her father is lost! But the son perpetuates the name of his father, and for this selfish motive alone, the daughter is deprived of her just and equitable right to the "same, while the profligate son, (right or wrong) inherits the whole or greater portion of it.

Ask the father why he acts thus unjustly, and with his last breath he tells you, that his son helped make it is most capable of taking care of it; or that his daughter's husband he fears will spend his property!

Shame on such frivolous apologies and inequitable conduct!!

PHILANTHROPIST.

OALKAND, near Cahawba, Ala.

10th January, 1837.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address, of the 2nd instant through the columns of the "Southern Democrat," containing a request to permit my name to be placed before the people as the candidate of the Jackson, Van Buren, democratic party, to succeed the present incumbent in the Southern Congressional District of Alabama. You have been pleased to refer to my humble services in the cause of our country, in a manner very grateful to my feelings, which will be remembered with the warmest gratitude and respect; and I cannot permit an occasion so appropriate to pass without acknowledging the deep obligations I am under for this distinguished mark of confidence and approbation. Next to the conscious discharge of my duty, there is nothing which gives me so much pleasure as the approbation of those who know my acts and the cause of them. It is true, as you have stated, that I have been the subject of the unrelenting persecution of the nullification and modern whig party, because of the efforts I have made to place before the world, in their true light, the doctrines and principles by which they are governed. Believing, as I did, that the administration of General Jackson was such as would elevate our country to the greatest prosperity, I have been unceasing in my efforts to aid its measures, and carry them out in his successor. Seeing the ruinous effects of nullification, and that its tendency was inevitably to overthrow our happy government, I have not hesitated to hold it up to the people in its true and horrid features, so far as I was capable.

If there be a point upon which I have not expressed myself, respecting the policy of the general government, I am not apprized of it; but in case there should be any, it will give me great pleasure to confer fully with my fellow citizens respecting it. The overthrow of the constitution of the United States, and the destruction of the confederacy, would be the greatest evil which could befall the country, and every act of my political life has been, according to my judgment, directed towards their preservation. The great evils to be avoided are consolidation on the one hand, and disunion on the other. We must abstain from the assumption of such powers, as have not been delegated by the constitution, and exercise those which have been granted to the general government, in a spirit of kindness and moderation. There is no coun-

try in the world, the civil and religious rights of which are so well secured as those of the United States, and whose citizens enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness. This is the result of our excellent government; and it should be the first and principal object of every man's life to preserve it unimpaired.

The doctrines of Abolition are so contrary to religion, liberty, and law, and tend so directly to the downfall of our beloved country, that every citizen should use his utmost endeavors to counteract their influence.

To prevent the destruction of republican principles, we must preserve the democratic party. To effect this there must be no division. In that kindness and liberality which has occasioned so respectable a portion of the democratic party of the Southern Congressional District to prefer my services in the national councils, and pronounce me worthy of so great a trust, I feel well convinced that I shall find forgiveness, in declining, for the present, to permit my name to be placed before the citizens as a candidate to represent them in the Congress of the United States. While I have not sought to place myself before my fellow-citizens for favors so distinguished, I shall, I trust, always hold myself in readiness to serve them in any capacity, where their kindness and judgment may think proper to place me; and if upon further and more united consideration, the Jackson Van Buren democratic party of the Southern District, should think proper to make me the "honored instrument" of carrying out those principles in Congress, it will give me great pleasure to submit myself to their determination, with a solemn assurance, that so far as untiring vigilance, sleepless zeal, and very humble abilities will permit me, I shall devote myself to their will in carrying out the principles of the party, and the good of the country, to which they belong.

With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
JESSE BEENE.  
To "MANY VOTERS" of the Southern Congressional District of Alabama.

The Lost Treasury Found.

Every body must recollect what distress the great whig party were in during the year of the panic, because they could not find the Treasury. Mr. Biddle's parasites, the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and their echoes here, the Boston Atlas and the Committee of Public Safety, were running to and fro, up and down the earth like Peter Rugg, inquiring in the most plaintive and doleful tone, "Where is the Treasury?" We had a Treasury, but the tyrant—the old roaring lion Jackson has removed the deposits—and now where is the Treasury? They then sang the tune to Biddle's pitch—after making them thus play the fool for a while, he very gravely, in his letter to John Quincy Adams, tells them that "Technically and legally the Treasury is at Washington—practically the Treasury is wherever the deposits of the public money are."—Boston Statesmen.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's N. Orleans Prices Current Jan. 14.

REMARKS.—Business has been rather slack this week in almost every branch; attributable in some measure, no doubt to the unpropitious state of the weather, so much rain having fallen to prevent out-door affairs from moving on with their accustomed regularity. The Mississippi within 4 feet of high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 6th inst. of Louisiana and Miss. 16,141 bales, Tenn. & N. Ala. 4511, Arkansas 90, Florida 4, Texas 300; together 21,046 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 4817 bales, Havre 3,725, Antwerp 373, New York 107, Boston 338, Philadelphia 301, together 9561 bales—making an addition to stock of 11,485, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 12th inst. a stock of 127,025 bales.

In consequence of the reiterated accounts from the European market of the common qualities of Cotton being unsaleable, buyers in this market have lately begun to distinguish still more than heretofore between the different kinds offered. Owing to this and the great scarcity this season of what are denominated fine Cottons, prices of those qualities range relatively higher than usual, and in the transactions of the present week, the preference shown them has been particularly observable. Fully previous rates having been paid for those descriptions and even as much as 19 cents for one lot, while the middling and ordinary sorts have sustained a decline of 1 to 2 cents. There has been a larger business done this week than last, but the demand must be viewed as very moderate notwithstanding especially for the lower qualities, which it is almost impossible to get clear of, unless by yielding to such terms as buyers dictate.

New Orleans Classification.  
Choice, 18 a 18 1/2  
Prime, 16 1/2 a 17 1/2  
Second, 14 a 15  
Inferior, 12 a 12 1/2  
Good demand

Copy of a letter to a commercial house of Huntsville, dated

New Orleans, 18th Jan. 1837.  
The stock of Cotton now here is nearly 150,000 bales, which is upwards of 50,000 more than this time last year. The Presses and Cotton Yards are consequently so crowded, that a great portion of the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and likely to sustain considerable damage. In addition to this, a large portion of the Crop is still to come forward, which the Purchasers are aware of, and look for a further reduction in prices. We therefore apprehend that the Planters will be disappointed in their expectations of any improvement in the Market.

The last accounts from Europe are discouraging; the state of trade there, and the general scarcity of money is such, as to check any disposition to speculate, while other Cotton growing countries are putting in more supplies, than will be required for actual consumption.

We are therefore in favor of realizing the current rates of the Market, and would suggest to our Friends, to remove their limits, and not be too sanguine in holding on for any further improvement.

The sales made this week have been at an average of 13 3/4 a 14 1/2, for fair lots, ranging from 12 a 13c, as in quality.

We remain, respectfully, yours,  
MAUSEL WHITE & CO.

SALES YESTERDAY.  
587 bales Mississippi, 15 1/2  
400 do do, 16  
107 do do, 15  
30 do do, crop 18 1/2  
148 do Western District, 13  
685 do do, prices not transpired.

1837.  
Additional Sales of Wednesday  
1999 bales Mississippi, 14 1/2  
219 do do, 14  
25 do do, 14 1/2  
120 do Alabama, 15  
51 do Tennessee, 14

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.  
115 bales Mississippi, 14  
49 do Louisiana, 17  
14 do do, 13  
513 do Alabama, 13 1/2  
100 do do, 13  
45 do do, 13

MOBILE MARKET.

Daily Report of the Sales of Cotton.

The sales on the 19th January were—

49 bales Alabama, 17  
28 do do, 16 1/2  
25 do do, 15 3/4  
2 do do, 15  
6 do do, 15 1/2  
5 do do, 17 1/2  
13 do do, 16 1/2  
9 do do, 16 1/2  
43 do do, 15 1/2  
46 do do, 15

The sales on Wednesday (omitted) were—

8 bales Alabama, 17 1/2  
29 do do, 16 1/2  
12 do do, 17 1/2  
14 do do, 17 1/2  
6 do do, 15 1/2  
23 do do, 16 1/2  
31 do do, 17 1/2  
27 do do, 16 1/2  
2 do do, 13 1/2  
112 do do, 16 1/2  
25 do do, 17  
13 do do, 16 1/2  
20 do do, 15 1/2  
9 do do, 16  
33 do do, 16 1/2  
9 do do, 17 1/2  
42 do do, 17 1/2  
25 do do, 17 1/2  
12 do do, 16  
18 do do, 15 3/4  
13 do do, 15 3/4  
3 do do, 14  
29 do do, 16 3/4  
518 do do, 16 1/2  
70 do do, 16 1/2  
27 do do, 14  
24 do do, 16  
18 do do, 17

THE CHARLESTON MARKET, Jan. 18.

COTTON.

A decided improvement has taken place in this article since our last weekly report, in all descriptions of Cotton. The finer qualities still continue in most request, and an advance of from 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent has taken place in this description, caused principally by the scarcity of the article. We learn from various sources, that a disposition exists in the interior, to hold on for better prices—many of the planters having stored their crops, with orders not to send it to market at present, under the impression that an advance will shortly take place. The propriety of such a course is one on which it does not become us to express an opinion—the result is a doubtful one, and may result either to the advantage or disadvantage of the producer, according to circumstances.

The sales of Uplands amount to upwards of 3500 bales, as follows: 33 bales at 15 cents; 8 at 15 1/2; 22 at 15 3/4; 82 at 16; 498 at 15 1/2; 80 at 16 1/2; 536 at 16 1/2; 299 at 16 1/2; 433 at 16 3/4; 675 at 17; 88 at 17 1/2; 260 at 17 1/2; 399 at 17 1/2; 33 at 17 3/4; and 95 at 18 cents—the latter price for selections.

In Sea Islands, the transactions have been very limited. We have to report the sale of about 180 bales at from 50 to 65 cents. The primer qualities are dull.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.  
JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to shew the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4tf.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russell, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it; unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSEL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—34tf

## REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has removed his Saddler shop to the South part of the Town, on the East side of broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of

**Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Horse and Cattle, Harness, Whips, &c.**

Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in his line will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all repairing.

E. CUNNINGHAM  
Feb. 11, 1837.—n4—tf

## PENMANSHIP.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the art of

## PENMANSHIP.

He would only say, that he has never failed in succeeding, where the pupil paid equal attention with himself. The last school he taught was in Mardisville, Talladega county, where his pupils attended well, and he assumes this opportunity to say that he never met with better success in collecting than in that place, and more gratitude in the acknowledgment of his services.

His session will continue, twelve days, and perhaps eighteen or twenty-four. Parson Lyle now holds some testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability of the above place, where the inquisitive can be satisfied by application.

SAM'L LONGNECKER.  
Feb. 11, 1837.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having filed her petition to The Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY MCGEE,  
Widow and Relict of Leven McGee.  
February 11th, 1837.—n4—4t—\$2 50.

## Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Talladega Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M.  
Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.  
Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.  
Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.  
Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M.  
Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.  
Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.  
Calhoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.  
Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.

All the mails except the Bellefonte mail close half an hour before the contract time of departure.

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.  
Jan. 30, 1837.

## COUNTING-HOUSE

## ALMANAC,

## FOR 1837:

BEING THE FIRST AFTER DISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND AFTER THE 4TH OF JULY, THE 62ND OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	SATURDAY'S SUN	Rises   Sets
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



## ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, December 9, 1836.

A resolution from the house of representatives was read by the secretary in the following words, to-wit:

"Be it resolved, by the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives, of the State of Alabama, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to tender to General Jackson, in behalf of the people of Alabama, their high approbation of the firm, consistent, independent and able manner in which he has discharged the important duties of the executive of the United States, during the period of eight years, and that the people of Alabama, through their representatives, tender to him on his retirement to private life, their respect, esteem, and best wishes for his future prosperity."

Mr. Lee moved to strike out the word "consistent." Mr. Beene hoped that the word "consistent" would not be stricken from the resolution, as he felt convinced that it was the decided opinion of the people of this State, that Gen. Jackson has administered the affairs of the government, during the time he has been President, "firmly, consistently, independently, and ably," and, therefore, he desired that the resolution should remain as it was, clearly expressing the facts of the case, and the opinions of the people.

Mr. Lee said he was not in favor of taking up the time of the senate by this kind of legislation—it did not form any part of their appropriate duties; and if he was compelled to act in the matter, he wished to express his views and opinions correctly; if this resolution passed, he hoped, it would convey, on its face, the truth, and without this amendment, he did not believe that it would do so. He was aware that the gentleman from Dallas (Mr. Beene) was willing to say anything in favor of General Jackson, and go any length to serve him; but for his part, he was unwilling to do so, and, therefore, he was opposed to the resolution in its present form.

Mr. Oliver, hoped, that the gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) would withdraw his motion, and permit the resolution to pass in the form it came from the house.

Mr. Beene was unwilling for the gentleman, now to withdraw his motion; he knew what the sense of the senate would be, and if gentlemen desired to oppose the resolution, he, for one, was ready to meet them.

Mr. Lee, and one or two others rose, but Mr. Lee obtaining the floor, said, he disregarded the course of the gentleman from Dallas (Mr. Beene) and he was willing at all times to shew his views upon any subject which came before the senate. He was opposed to the resolution, and he had a right, and he was willing to say so. He was unwilling to engage in the worship of any man; he was not willing to obtain popularity by eulogizing Andrew Jackson, or any one else; it was a species of time service degrading to any man. The administration of the present chief magistrate has been any thing but "consistent," and he would never give his consent to support that which he believed to be wrong.

The gentleman from Dallas, (Mr. Beene) is in favor of the resolution, and opposed to any amendment.—At this he was not surprised, as that gentleman is willing, and anxious at all times to engage in the support of the chief magistrate of the U. States, and his administration, kitchen cabinet, and all. He should never follow the gentleman's example—he was the last man whose example he would follow. We find him supporting General Jackson upon his elevation to the presidential chair, for principles which the President then had, and when he changed his principles the gentleman changed with him, and it has made no difference what absurdity the President assumed this gentleman was ready and willing to embrace it; and thus we see him following in the wake of the President, praising alike his virtues and his errors. With all this man-worship the gentleman has, himself, not been consistent. During the Creek controversy, he, Mr. B. was a member of the other branch of the legislature, and there he became the author of a report upon the difficulties in the Creek country, in which he censured the course of the President in no measured terms. This is not all. When Judge White became a candidate for the Presidency, the gentleman from Dallas was his ardent and loud supporter, and was instrumental in bringing him forward and supporting his pretensions, but afterwards thought proper to change and support Mr. Van Buren! Sir, there is a party, who have styled themselves democrats, and impudently set themselves up for perfection, when they have no guide for their actions but the support of certain leaders, whom the gentleman from Dallas has worshipped with a sincerity which is rarely, if ever, equalled. They have pursued a course of proscriptio and abuse, until a mark (pointing at Mr. Beene, from Dallas,) has been placed upon them, which may be read by all.

Mr. Keener moved the previous question. Mr. Beene was opposed to the previous question being then put, and hoped that the Senate would refuse to pass the motion. The course of the gentlemen resembled the actions of school-boys, who desired to strike the last blow, and scamper off without molestation. (The previous question being refused.)

Mr. Beene said that he was sorry, and somewhat surprised at the course of gentlemen upon this subject. When the resolution under consideration reached the Senate, he had hoped that it would be permitted to pass without opposition. It is idle and just insinuation, and devoid of party spirit, as much as it is possible for any thing of the kind to be. It is intended as nothing more than an expression of the sense of the people of this State, through their representatives, of the correct course of their chief magistrate—a chief magistrate who has done more for the country than any we have ever had since the days of Washington. To say nothing of his private life, which has been bright and endearing, he has led our armies to victory and glory, and achieved the sacred independence of our country; he filled several of the most important offices in his own State, has been our President for the last eight years, and with a sound and discriminating judgment has placed our country upon a proud eminence, which no other nation has ever equalled. He may be traduced and slandered here by a few foul and discontented tongues, but his fame is written upon the hearts of his countrymen, and will be handed down unsullied, like that of Washington, to the last man. The humble support which I have given to this great and good man, has drawn down upon my head the abuse of his enemies; but in this, as in all other matters upon which I have been called to act, I have been called to act, I have been governed by a conviction of the correctness of my course. So far from taking it unkindly in the opposition in calling me a democrat, and an ardent and uniform supporter of Andrew Jackson, I receive it as an honorableness, and feel proud to be ranked with those who were engaged in advocating the rights of our country, and correctly administering its affairs.

The gentleman ascribes to me great devotion to the cause of General Jackson, and the principles of the present administration, an honor which I highly appreciate, but he says that even I abandoned his standard in the 'Creek controversy,' and became the author of a report in the other branch

of the legislature censuring his course, in removing our citizens by military force from the Indian territory. It is true, sir, that I did differ with the Secretary of War respecting the power and propriety of removing from the Creek country our white population, by military force, without calling upon the municipal laws of Alabama for redress. After the treaty, our citizens had been permitted by the Secretary of War to settle in the Creek country. It was understood that all persons were permitted to settle there, like all other public lands, and thirty thousand men, women, and children, took up their residence there, built houses, cleared land, planted their crops, and felt themselves at home. The State of Alabama had divided the country into counties, and organized them by appointing all their officers. All the operations of the government of Alabama were progressing in those new counties in as full perfection, at the time the order of removal was given by the Secretary of War, as in any of the old counties. The act of Congress authorizing the President to remove intruders by military force, was intended to apply to those persons who settled upon lands in the territories, and unorganized portions of the U. S. & not to any portion of our citizens residing in the limits of the organized counties in any of the States of this Union. The laws of Alabama were in full force in all the counties of the State, at the time, to punish any offender; and it was the province of our courts to do so. The President was misinformed respecting the situation of the country, designing men had represented the population in the Creek country as diminutive, lawless and wicked; that there were no laws to punish them here, and that it was proper for the President to exercise the power granted in such cases of removing by military force. The President, finding that he had been misinformed, sent to this country Francis S. Key, a special agent, and, after investigating the facts, the order of removal was withdrawn, and our citizens permitted to remain. Did any person ever hear me censure the President on this account? No. It was my opinion then, as it now is, that he had been misinformed, or that the order would never have been issued to remove the citizens by force. I so stated in my remarks before the House of Representatives, at the time; and I partly stated my undiminished confidence in the President, who I regarded as having done his duty according to the information which he had received.

But, it is said that I once supported the pretensions of Judge White to the Presidency of the U. States, and now I am in favor of another for that office. It is true, that during the second term of General Jackson's administration, in settling upon his successor, my judgment directed me to Judge White. He was an old and respectable citizen of the United States. He had been a democrat in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; he had been the firm friend of Andrew Jackson, and aided in bringing him into power; after his election, Judge White was the ardent supporter of all his measures, even the proclamation and force bill, measures in which I never wholly concurred; he was opposed to a high discriminating tariff, internal improvements by the general government, the bank of the United States, and, in fine, it was the general understanding that he was the undeviating and unalterable friend of Gen. Jackson, and that if he were elected, he would carry out the democratic principles of his administration. For these principles, and these alone, I gave him my support, and I continued my preference for him, so long as I conceived that he preferred the principles for which I had supported him. When I saw Judge White abuse the President in his Currier speech; when I saw him refuse to allow the President means to meet the unwarranted course of the French Government towards the United States; when I saw him refuse to vote for the nominations of the President, and thereby endeavor to defeat his administration; when I saw him abandon his friendship for the South and West, in regard to the public lands, and support the bill of Mr. Clay of Kentucky to divide the proceeds of the several States, and refuse to support that of Col. Benton to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, and give to each actual settler one quarter section free of charge, I was unable to give him further support.

After Judge White had abandoned his faith, abused the administration, and turned against the South and West with respect to the public lands, who were his supporters? Did you see him surrounded by the democrats? The friends of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe? No: these were estranged from him. Did you hear the poor but honest settlers of the South and West praise him for abandoning their interests, and refusing to reduce the price of the public lands, and give each settler one quarter section free of charge? No; their spirits sunk under his cold neglect, and their praises were silent. The friends of Judge White changed with his principles, and at the time I ceased to give him my support, he was surrounded in this part of the Union by all those opposed to General Jackson, hoping by the support of Judge White, to prevent Alabama giving her vote to Mr. Van Buren, intending to carry the election into the house of representative, and thereby elect Gen. Harrison.

I have been denounced for supporting Andrew Jackson and his administration—his tyrannical administration—as the opposition are pleased to term it. On this ground I have nothing to regret. I can recollect when the party to which the gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) belongs, supported General Jackson with as much ardor, if not as much sincerity, as any other portion of the citizens of this country. At one time the old friends of the President were scarcely permitted to hold rank in his support; the nullifiers took the lead, and claimed all the honors of the first Jackson men in the country. When, however, in the course of events, it was ascertained that General Jackson did not favor John C. Calhoun, for the Presidency, the great high priest of the heretical doctrines of nullification, he was abused in unmeasured terms by every nullifier in the country, and every effort has been made to break down an administration which they could not control.

The gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) and myself have never belonged to the same party. Of this he is well aware. For my course he has called me "impudent." I have, it is true, advocated and supported Andrew Jackson and the doctrines of his administration, while that gentleman has taken his stand by the side of South Carolina, and advocated the doctrines of nullification, understood by the politicians of that State, with a faith and undeviating earnestness. While I have been engaged in advocating the cause of the Union, in supporting the institutions of our country, established by the blood of our forefathers, he has been assisting and strenuously advocating the doctrine, that a single State has the power to set aside the laws of Congress, the right to subvert the judicial administration of the United States, and still remain a member of the confederacy! While I have been earnestly engaged in supporting the American flag, with all its stripes and all its stars, displaying its ample folds over the whole United States, animating her prosperous, independent, and happy citizens; producing union at home and respect abroad,—he has been gazing with earnestness and delight upon the

bloody but diminutive flag of South Carolina, containing a single star and palmetto, with an evil serpent coiled round, and encircling the root, threatening vengeance and death upon all around who would not bow to a degenerate and fallen sister! While I have been eulogizing the independence of the United States, and expressing my delight at the prosperity of our whole country, that gentleman, (pointing to Mr. Lee) has been eulogizing the independence of a single State, and expressing his delight at her manly resistance. If it be "impudent" to support the present administration,—the institutions of our country,—to have admired and supported General Jackson—then, I have been "impudent." If it be "impudent" to have opposed with my whole heart the heretical doctrines of nullification, and advocated the constitutional rights of my country according to the lights before me, then have I been "impudent!" If it be "impudent" to have supported the American flag, the emblem of liberty at home and respect abroad, and to denounce with just indignation the bloody flag of nullification with its single silky star, then have I offended. (Here Mr. Lee interposed, and said that he did not recollect having used the word "impudent," and that the gentleman from Dallas was mistaken.) Mr. Beene appealed to all the Senators present, and it was stated by several that the word "was used by Mr. Lee." I knew, Mr. President, said Mr. Beene, that I was not mistaken, and I knew equally well the gentleman could not maintain the position which he had assumed. He, like the balance of his party, assumed to himself authority to dictate to the majority, and put down the will of the people. The design, now, is well known, and the projectors of nullification must suffer the same fate. The indignation of the American people is against them, and they must sink down—down, and wither under the contempt of the American people. The doctrine of nullification was conceived and brought forth in South Carolina, and scattered through the country by little retailers in every section of the Southern States; they have operated in days gone by in public and private, but now their influence is prostrated, and they would willingly hide their principles, and let the iniquities of their doctrine be forgotten. But, no, this cannot be done, they are known and distinguished every where, and the indignation of an injured country has set a black mark in their forehead which will be pointed at (pointing at Mr. Lee) with scorn by the friends of our country. (Here was a cry of order,) when Mr. Beene said, I do not wish to be out of order, and sat down. The gentleman from Perry was allowed to withdraw his motion to strike out the word "consistent" in the resolution, and the question was then taken, upon its passage, and the vote stood twenty-six for, and four against it, in full senate.

## SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section twenty four, Township fourteenth, and Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM,  
M. L. SHRADE,  
M. L. BARR, } Com.

January 21, 1837.—n1—4.

## NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. SMITH, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—tf.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

COMMITTED to the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old of dark complexion, five feet high, and calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Doct. John Edward of St. James Parish, South Carolina, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 13th, 1836.

LEWIS CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff.

Oct. 15, 1836.—tf.

## Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Entire Stock of Goods, wishes all those having unsettled accounts, to call and close them by cash on note.

NATHAN GREGG,  
Jacksonville, December 3, 1836.—n80—tf.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

JOHN M. CROOK,  
December 3d, 1836.—n80—6t.

## JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's, and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office, within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind.

In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security, Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.

Wetumpka, Jan. 5.

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo., and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als. } In Equity.

vs. Wm. B. McCELLAN, et als. }

## Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Goughly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes.  
Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.  
Jan. 21, 1837.—6t.—\$10 50.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford; to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

## CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Saturday in January, 1837.

## Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama; I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the

South half of Section Twenty-Eight.

In Township 14, Range 7, East.  
Terms made known on the day of Sale.  
JACOB R. GREEN,  
Administrator of the estate of  
FELIX HARRIS, deceased.  
January 20, 1837.—n3—3t.

## CLOTHING.

ARE Just receiving at the NEW YORK STORE, a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Cloaks, Over Coats, Coats, Pantaloon, Vests &c. together with a general assortment of WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be disposed of unusually low for cash.  
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and view our Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN,  
December 10th, 1836.—n1—3t.

## Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flew to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books, the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the larm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus; which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.  
WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address; post paid,

ADAM WALDIE

46 CARPENTER St. Philadelphia.  
Editors throughout the Union, and Canada will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by law.

J. B. PENDLETON.

Jan. 12th, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next.—We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do it no longer.—Money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection.

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW.

December 12, 1836. t. 1.

## BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

NO. 5.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares; over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

## A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

To Speculators, Merchants, and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office, within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind. In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One-half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security. Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber. WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.

Wetumpka, Jan. 5. The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et al. } In Equity.

Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et al. }

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. A. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Golightly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Register for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes. Attest, JAMES CROW, Clk. Jan. 21, 1837.—Gt.—\$10 50.

## Administration Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama; I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the South half of Section Twenty-Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East.

TERMS made known on the day of Sale. JACOB R. GREEN, Administrator of the estate of FISCO HAMO, deceased.

January 20, 1837.—n3.—3t.

## BOATMAN DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

## BOATMAN SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounds or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.) His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary. Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 tl.

## Miscellaneous.

### HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

On leaving the paternal roof, to seek my fortune in the wide world, when about 18 years of age, my father gave me this parting admonition: "My son, take care always to let well enough alone." The occasion served to impress the advice deeply on my mind, and amid the diversified scenes of the subsequent thirty-five years, it has seldom been forgotten; and I have reason to believe it has had a very salutary influence upon my prosperity and happiness. It has afforded, without something of a standard by which to gauge the indiscretions of others. How often has a disregard, in others, to this maxim, reminded me of the Italian epitaph: "I was well, wished to be better, took physic, and here I am." The true philosophy of happiness is to depend on one's self for the blessing—on the lively exercise of the virtues which can alone confer it. The man who is industrious and frugal, and who scrupulously fulfills the relative and social duties, whatever be his condition or profession, stands the best chance of enjoying a goodly portion of the comforts and pleasures of life and of perpetuating in his children his habits and his virtues. While he who would live by the industry of others, or who expects to find happiness in the frail applause which wealth or ostentation may extort from those around him, seldom succeeds in his desires.

TOM TAYE was my schoolmate. Tom had rather high notions from his boyhood; and persuaded his father to put him to a merchant. In due time Tom became the master of a shop of goods, was attentive and fortunate, and acquired a snug estate. Had he let well enough alone, he might now have been the head man of our town. But pride got the better of prudence, and persuaded him that he might do better at New York. He went there, figured as wholesale merchant, for which neither his capital nor his experience were adequate, for three years, and then came the notice in the state paper for his creditors to show cause, &c.

TERRICK VESSEL's farm joined mine. He was one of our best farmers, and understood the value of "come boys," as well as any one. Good luck was so constantly by his side that he considered that any man might get rich who had a mind to.—Yet he could not let well enough alone—he wished to do better. He therefore removed to the village and opened a tavern, and had the promise of the justice courts and of the stage custom: "Go boys" did not improve the farm, and it soon became neglected and unproductive. By and by the courts were removed by

law, the stage went to the new hotel, and the temperance era wound up the tavern business. Terrick has got back to the farm, with habits very much altered, and his fortune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself, that he is not half so bad off as.

JOE STRONG, once our master blacksmith, afterwards a merchant, and now a journeyman. Joe was so famous for his edge tools, that people came to him from all parts.

He had his journeymen and his apprentices, and was always present to oversee them, and to be seen by his customers, as all master mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought with Sam Patch, that some things could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else forgetting that it was his trade, and not his mind nor his person, which had brought him into notice.

And as merchant was rather more respectable than mechanic, and with a more tidy employment, he in fact sunk the blacksmith and became a dealer in tapes and sugars. He fared with Joe as it generally does with all who embark in new business, of which they know nothing, after they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who have been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had let well enough alone, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbors.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, men abandoning steady habits and prospects of wealth, in the employments in which they had been educated, and in which they were best calculated to succeed, for the very hazardous chance of doing better in business in which they had every thing to learn. The fascinating charms of fashion and show, the ostentatious pride of wealth, and the alluring smiles of office, are as bad as were the sycophants of Calypso, to beguile men from the paths of true happiness. The moderate but certain gains which are the reward of industry and frugality, are the most abiding in their nature, and most benign in their influence. It is the mild, early and latter rains which induce fertility, and cover the earth with fruitfulness; while the tempest and its floods cause waste and desolation. The mushroom grows up in a night, and withers in a day.

The farmer should be the last to be dissatisfied with his condition. Of all classes he is the most independent. He produces with in himself more of the necessities and comforts of life than any other class. If he does not find the elements of happiness on the farm, his search for it elsewhere, I fear will be in vain. But he must not forget that it is the province of the mind to arrange and combine these elements, and the intellect becomes qualified to perform this office in proportion as it is enlightened and cultivated. The mind, like a garden, will yield the most grateful fruits when nurtured with care and few have more opportunities, or are better requited for their labors, in cultivating both, than him who thrives by the plough.—Cultivator.

[Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Saturday Courier.]

### THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGERS.

At a very fashionable boarding establishment in one of the large cities, a singular circumstance lately occurred.

A gentleman and lady, with a very beautiful little boy, about two years old, arrived and took apartments. Every thing about them indicated that they were accustomed to the first walks of society—and that they were quite wealthy. They gradually became acquainted with the gentlemen and ladies residing at the establishment—won their respect and secured their confidence. They were taken into their soirées, and in return kept open apartments to all. A rich lady, who was very frequently of their social party, became very much attached to the little boy. She won his affections, and, pleased with the various attentions she bestowed, he was frequently in her parlour. The strangers often went abroad in the city and vicinity, leaving the smiling boy with his new and devoted acquaintance. She became more and more attached to him, as he developed new evidences of innocence and loveliness; and the strange lady encouraged his new formed attachment with unwearied constancy.

It was now a few months since the strangers arrived at the establishment. They visited the parlour of their new acquaintance, in their usual familiar and friendly manner. They stated they were going to ride out, (as they frequently had done before,) and the strange lady said she thought they had better take the little boy with them, as she feared he was getting to be too much trouble to her kind friend. But she strongly objected to the child's accompanying them, averring that it was too cold, and that instead of his being a trouble to her, she had become so attached to him, she was unhappy to have

him leave her for any length of time. They kissed the boy, bade the kind hearted and benevolent lady good morning—took their departure, and have not since been heard of.

In the bosom of the little boy's frock was afterwards discovered a large sum of money, with this laconic note: "Be a mother to this child, and Heaven will reward you for it."

If you are ever so sure that you ought to resent an injury, at least put off your resentment till you get cool. You will gain every end better by that means, whereas you may to yourself or your neighbor great mischief by proceeding rashly and hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the praise or privacy of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all that applause can yield.

Why do you desire riches and grandeur? Because you think they will bring happiness with them. The very thing you want is now in your power—you have only to study contentment.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking in the presence-chamber of Kings.

Are not the great happiest when the most free from the incumbrances of greatness? Is there any happiness in greatness?

If you err to oblige, the person you so oblige will secretly despise you.

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a manager.

It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honours, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart. Hither turn your ambition. Here is an object worthy of it.

The most knowing are the most desirous of knowledge.

The most virtuous are the most desirous of improvement in virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; the vicious are, in their own opinion, good enough.

Accustom yourselves to strict observance of your duty in all respects, and it will in time be as troublesome to omit or violate it, as it is to many people to practice it.

### MAXIMS.

I prefer inelegant, or reserved prudence, to loquacious folly.—Cicero.

Moderate things last long.—Seneca. All the blessings of Providence, all the possessions of this world, may be exhausted by excess, or turned into evils by misapplication or abuse.

Good fortune and bad are equally necessary to man to fit him to meet the contingencies of life.—French. Few men, who have not experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, know how to bear them with firmness—are fit to meet them.

"Despise not small honest gains," says some one, "nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of gaining sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable, thriving way keep it and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another."

This is sound, wholesome advice, and there are thousands who, from not observing it, are now suffering the unhappy consequences of its rejection. Once if a good honest profit of six or seven per cent could be made, business men were contented, and by economy and perseverance, accumulated a competence—but now, since the speculating mania has been rife, men have grown tired of the old fashioned way of getting a living, and in the delusive hope of gaining sudden riches, have ventured all, and in too many instances lost all.—[Portland Times.]

A Bill has passed the South Carolina Legislature, authorizing the State to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of S. Carolina in place of G McDuffie, without opposition, and Wm. Dabose Lieut. Governor.

### From the Washington Sun.

**SURPLUS REVENUE.** The following letter and statement was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on Tuesday last:

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

January 3, 1836.

SIR: I seize the earliest occasion to inform Congress of the measures taken by this Department since the 1st of January in compliance with the 13th section of the act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be apportioned among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,859 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, and, including Michigan,

equals \$127,445 10 to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed till some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, in addition to the sums which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents. Which is respectfully submitted.

### LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States	No. Electoral votes	Amount to be deposited during the year 1837.
Main	10	\$1,274,451 01
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
New York	42	5,352,694 28
New Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,353 06
Delaware	3	382,885 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	382,885 31
Michigan	3	382,885 31

\$37,468,859 97

### LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the County Court of Fayette, yesterday, by a unanimous vote, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road Company.—We, in common with our fellow citizens, cannot but feel gratified that the County Court have thus given an earnest of their determination to pursue, on all proper occasions, a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to internal improvements, never refusing their aid to such objects when it is for the interest of the community they represent that it should be extended.

Lexington and Fayette county have now subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the great work, twice the amount, probably, of the united subscriptions of all other places in Kentucky.—[Lexington (Ky.) Intel.]

**STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.**—We select the following paragraphs from an Address delivered before the Middlesex (Mass.) Agricultural Society by Albert H. Nelson, at its anniversary in October last.—The New England Farmer says of this address:—"Much as has been before written and said on the advantages, which practical Agriculture derives from Science and Book Knowledge, we have seen nothing which more clearly, forcibly, and demonstratively inculcates the importance of the union of these principal sources of modern improvements in husbandry."

There is an unwarrantable prejudice existent in the minds of most farmers against what they call "Book farming."

When mentioned, a smile is excited; when one is bold enough to avow his determination to farm in that way, he is greeted with an open laugh. "Experience—experience—you must learn by experience, it is said. That alone is worth any thing; that alone will prevent you from failing or will ensure your success. Your farm must be your back—and your ploughs, your hoes, and your teams, the letters by which you read out your lesson." Now certainly experience is not to be despised; it cannot be too highly praised. But it is put in opposition to scientific husbandry by those who argue in this way; and let us examine what this bugbear may be. We say that a man is a book farmer, when he takes books written on the subject of Agriculture, and farms according to the principles



ples, and performs the experiments, therein contained.—Book farming: it is an exact description of the art, written down in letters. It is the collected wisdom of the best cultivators of the earth: the detail of theory confirmed. In a word, it is a history of the development of the principles of farming, from the first imperfect effort of ignorant and isolated means up to the present time. Now farming is a science as much as is geometry, and it is a knowledge of its principles which makes a man a good farmer.—A knowledge of these principles can only be obtained by experience; but this experience can be taught in books, and is so taught. So that, after all, we find that a scientific, or book farmer does practice on experience: save that he takes the experience of the whole world, through all time, instead of taking that of his immediate neighbor; and instead, untaught and ignorant of his own.—

GENESEE FARMER.

#### MEMORANDA OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

BY REV. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE.

Woodstock—Bleheim.—The corruption of the English aristocracy—Oxford—The University—Professors at Oxford—Lack of Theological Training—Road to London—River Thames—Face of the country—Working classes.

We had diverged to the northward of the main road to London, in our visit to Warwick and its vicinity, and at Woodstock, near Oxford, found ourselves again in the greater line of communication. All the readers of Romance are familiar with the history of this village—famous for the doings of Henry I. and II. during their occasional residence at it—and doubly so, by reason of Fair Rosamond's connection with it, and with the last named monarch. In the immediate vicinity, on the right hand of the spacious avenue connecting Woodstock, (whose only present fame is derived from its glove manufactory, and the express of Oxford students)—with Oxford which is but a few miles distant, stands the noble castle of Bleheim. Many English travellers in America have complained that we still celebrate the 4th of July annually as the birth day of our national independence. We may content ourselves to offset the opinions of those who consider our practice objectionable, or the instrument itself still more so, by referring to the extremely opposite views of him, who, honored above all men of his day, deemed it the worthiest part of his history to be remembered by his country, and so ordered it to be first written in his simple epitaph, that he had written that paper. But above all mankind, the English are the last people to open their mouths on such subjects. For go where you will, in England—if you find any monument, public or private, in a church, public square, a promenade, or any where—the chances are nine out of ten, that it was set up to record some action of blood. And the more peculiarly the thing was considered British, or the person or state triumphed over considered dishonored, the greater is the certainty of a commemorative stone.

It may, perhaps, be known to all who will glance over those pages, that this magnificent palace was presented by the British nation, about the beginning of the last century to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. All may not know that it was for a decisive, and signal victory gained by him, at a village of its own name, some were in Germany; and still fewer may remember, that it was the French and Bavarians whom he overthrew.—I did not visit it, but the view of it from the road is very fine, and the long avenue in front of it, and the noble park of fine trees (amongst which were the only deer I have seen in England) with the column erected by the Dutchess of Marlborough to commemorate the actions of her great consort, visible in the distance—altogether make one imposing spectacle. The present duke is represented to be a poor, and a bad man, having lost the character and squandered the estates of his illustrious family.

It is not, however, fair to permit any one to suppose, that his case is peculiar in these respects. If one-tenth of what every body says about the English aristocracy is true, they are the greatest nuisance in the land, and the higher they are the greater nuisance. There are now depending two suits, by the honorable Mr. Norton, for crimson, with his wife, who is grand-daughter to Sheridan, and to lord somebody's wife—and the aunt of I don't know who. One of the criminal prosecutions is against lord Melbourne, the present prime minister of England, and the other, which is against an officer in the army, his lordship is the principal witness relied on to prove the honorable lady's guilt. Indeed, it is believed that but for the somewhat too public difficulties between his lordship and captain Campbell, which forced poor Mr. Norton to know, what he did not wish to know, the law courts at least would never have known any thing on the subject. I have asked men of some sense and piety, what effect these things would produce on the prime minister's standing. None, is the uniform answer; or none beyond a week's rustication, under pretence of the gout, or influenza. Effect! how could it be; who is to move in it? Will the King take offence?—Then what will become of his house full of lord, colonel, admiral, and Rev. Fitz Clarences, who were once considered the children of Mrs Jordan.

the actress, but who now figure away with royal dukes and German princes!—If lord Wellington should open his mouth, lady A. would slap his ducal face with her fan. And even if lord Lyndhurst should open his plebeian lips, which began life by eating bread in a garret at our Boston, and expounded the destiny of Britain, as her lord high chancellor—and if he should say any thing, it would only remind their lordships, that the very same thing, or worse, were told and believed of him, when he not only sat on the wool sack, but kept the conscience of the defender of the Faith—the head of the established, episcopal, apostolic church of England. For the Duke of Marlborough's sake, I have much more that should be said; but I were better out of John Bull's way, perhaps, before more were added.

The chief attraction of Oxfordshire, and one of the most interesting spots in England, is the ancient city of Oxford—to which we came on the day we left Warwick, and where we remained about one day, sorrowing that time was so short, and fully resolving, if Providence permitted, to see the place again. The town contains about 25,000 souls—exclusive, I suppose, of four or five thousand students, who are usually attached to this renowned university. The place itself is exceedingly beautiful, situated in a plain, at the junction of two small streams, called the Cherwell and the Isis. The latter is the real Thames, which name it gets at receiving the Thames near Dorchester, some miles below, and which junction and change of name, the people used to justify, by etymology, their strange pronunciation of the word. Tems; ~~Thames~~, which is their mode of pronouncing the Thames, is Thame, Isis abbreviated. But Oxford, as I have said, is a very fine city. Its old and peculiar looking churches—its elegant dwellings—its fine trees—its numerous and noble edifices—give altogether and appearance of great stateliness, I might almost say grandeur. Its high street is said to be one of the most picturesque in Europe. I confess it was rather a deformity in my eye, to behold the exceedingly grotesque dresses, and high caps, without any rims, and with great rectangular tops, of the students that paraded it.

The university, which is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, contains twenty-five colleges and hall, all of them connected with circumstances and events, thrilling interest or intense curiosity. Amongst them are those founded by Alfred the Great, by Balio, father of him that was King of Scotland, by archbishop Chicheley, by cardinal Wolsey, by bishop Morton; by queen Elizabeth, and many other patrons of letters. In suitable edifice are the Promised statues—the Arundel marbles—and above all, the magnificent books and manuscripts, founded by Duke Humphrey, and restored by Sir Thomas Bodley, after whom it is called the Bodleian library, and which constitutes, perhaps, next to the royal library at Paris, the best collection now existing. The multitude of professors, teachers, official persons, and hangers-on, about the establishments under one appellation or another, is prodigious. The multifarious offices discharged by them, in their various conditions, concern not only the teaching of every branch of human learning, as they say, but relate to matters, which, according to our notions, are utterly inconsistent with their place and calling. Thus is the university, represented by two members in the imperial parliament—some of the officers exercise extensive judicial powers, both of a civil and criminal, as well as of an ecclesiastical kind—while the corporation has no less than 202 rectories, and 112 vicarages in its gift that is, appoints three hundred and fourteen ministers of the established church, to enjoy all the income attached by law to that number of specified churches or living, without the least regard to the wishes of the people, to whom these presentees are to preach, and who are not only to pay their salaries fixed by statutes, but to receive the most momentous instructions at their hands, or the hands of those appointed by them.

All clergy of the established church are in general required to take their degrees, I will not say be educated at Oxford or Cambridge. In very extraordinary cases, as where great merit is found, without the individuals having passed the university, or where unusual rank and influence are united with rather more than usual ignorance and dullness, the degrees indispensable, in practice, if not by canon, to the getting of church ordination and preferment, are given, by the archbishop in the exercise of plenary power. The opportunities of getting knowledge are necessarily immense, tho' unhappily surrounded by obstructions, which exclude the poor, and by temptations, which overcome too many of those who might enjoy the real advantages of the place. Dissenters of all kinds are excluded almost entirely from both universities; strictly and absolutely excluded from this. Subscription to the thirty-nine articles, is indispensable to admission into Oxford.

There are no theological schools, in the episcopal church, in England; and the admission is universal, that the training furnished for their ministers, in this important department, bears no comparison with that given in every other. The consequence is, that while the clergy of the establishment as a body are well educated men, good Latin Greek scholars, well read gentlemen, & so

on, very few of them are learned theologians. Why should this be? They have every thing made to hand, and are solemnly sworn to use nothing but what is so provided! If any one should say their sermons are not so made, I reply, if they be not, the homilies are useless, and the public fame greatly mistaken. A friend told me this story.

He was arguing with a prebendary of the Cathedral of Durham, to convince him that he was mistaken in charging the dissenters with plagiarism, in their preaching. He justified his opinion, by admitting and approving its universality in the establishment, which he illustrated by this anecdote.

The son of a deceased fellow prebend, out of respect to a father's memory, published a volume, containing twelve of his manuscript sermons. Before a great while eleven of them were found in various printed books of other men, nearly verbatim, and by and by, the 12th was found to have been patched up out of three of the very same kind. And the names of all the parties given! But after all, preaching is but the smallest part of the duty of the ministers in the Episcopal church of England. The bishops seldom preach. Hundreds of rectors and vicars never preach at all; very few preach more than once a week—when they do officiate nearly all read, and most of their discourses vary from fifteen to thirty minutes in length. He must be a sad dunce who cannot write a decent moral lecture once a week, which in half an hour can be consumed in reading. If ninety-nine hundredths of the high church men, constitute, probably, nine-tenths of the establishment do so much, they are fully belied.

Amongst the worst features of this lack of theological training in churchmen, is to be found in the proneness to all species of plausible religious error, to which it inclines. I should more properly say subjects, the really pious and inquiring portion of the clergy. With hearts alive to religious impressions, and minds awakened keenly to religious contemplations, but really unprovided with proper guides, unskilled in the minute history of error, and destitute of clear, systematic, well digested views of christian doctrine, this most interesting, and I rejoice to add, increasing body of men, is of all others most liable to be seduced into religious errors of a certain kind. It is undeniable that the follies they deserve no better name of the late Edward Irving, while they found advocates in any class of dissenters, tainted most deeply many pious, but untrained minds, in the small evangelical part of the establishment. I state the fact on undeniable authority, and merely to illustrate my meaning. So far from intending offence, I can say with an honest conscience, that there are no men in the world, who, in my judgment, occupy at this moment a posture more critical, and profoundly interesting, none more, than my heart is more tenderly grieved, and for these very men, these comparatively few, but increasing ministers of the established church of England, who really love God, and faithfully adhere to the real spirit of their own evangelical creed.

Many of the Kings of England have resided at Oxford, and several parliaments have in former times been summoned to meet there. Charles I. held his court here during the whole of the civil wars; and from that day to this it has been in the full possession of the Tory party, and formed one of the seats of high church influence. Several years ago the elite of the aristocracy connected with this University, got together here, with the Duke of Wellington, who is chancellor, or chief magistrate and governor, invested with extensive powers, and nearly went into spasms, from the excess of their demonstrations against the progress of reform. Very lately the corporation has received another shock, in consequence of the appointment, by the prime minister, of a certain Doctor Handen, late moral philosophical professor. They say he is heterodox, and what is worse still, he is suspected of being a radical. In two meetings, consisting of above five hundred persons each time, they have said and done all manner of contemptuous things about him; still he holds in, and they have made a case both for the courts and the politicians, out of it, as little becoming the character of the university on the one hand, as the nature of the reverend gentleman is so anxious to occupy, or the venerated name he bears, on the other. The place seems fatal to the name. (I hope he is not of that noble race) for glorious John P. plen was killed in this shire, a few miles from this spot, at Chalgrave, near Wallington in 1613, in resisting some attempt of Charles I. After what is said in a preceding page, nothing need be added to illustrate the admirable qualifications of my Lord Melbourne, to select a teacher of divinity, whose duty it is, to train the future preachers of the land. The distance from Oxford to London is about sixty miles. The main road passes down the general course of the Thames, not only through its valley, and crosses it twice first at Henly, upon Thames, to its south bank, but back again to the north bank at Maidenhead.

Above the former place, you pass through Dorchester, the Thames, before its junction with the Isis, which is a mean, straggling, thatched hamlet, the reverse, in all its respects, of its beautiful and airy namesake, near Boston, Massachusetts.—After leaving Oxfordshire, you pass through one end of Berkshire, (called by the natives Barkshire),

thence thro' one corner of Buckinghamshire, on the opposite side of the Thames; thence into Middlesex, in one corner of which is situated the greatest city in the world. Part of London, however, is in the county of Surrey, the S. side of the Thames, as I

In which last mentioned form the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and became the act and Judgment of that body, and, as such, now remains upon the journal thereof;

And whereas the said resolve was not warranted by the Constitution, and was irregularly and illegally adopted by the Senate, in violation of the rights of defence which belongs to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as violator of his oath of office, and of the laws and Constitution which he was sworn to preserve, protect, and defend without going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefits of a trial, or the means of defence;

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and therefore unjust and unwarranted, as well as irregular and unauthorized by the Constitution, because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve; nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve; nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and Constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people;

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and Constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue; without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and Constitution were supposed to have been infringed; or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place; thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators, according to the private and particular understanding of each; contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal or judicial proceedings; to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public responsibility for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove too insalubrious in law, or unfounded in fact;

And whereas the specification contained in the first and second forms of the resolve having been objected to in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were adduced to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications, and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon; the said specifications could not afterwards be admitted by any rule of parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication, secret intendment, or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were thus withdrawn; and if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained;

And whereas the Senate being the Constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President, charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the Constitution, the adoption of the said resolve, before any impeachment preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House; not warranted by the Constitution; a subversion of justice; a prejudication of a question which might legally come before the Senate; and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence.

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate was rejected and repulsed by that body, and was voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its journal or be printed among its documents; while all memorial, petitions, resolves and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, enthusiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, fled away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity;

#### TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

The hour of one having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was, Mr. Benton's resolution to expunge from the journal of the Senate the resolution of the 28th March, 1834, censuring the President for having removed the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

*Resolution to expunge from the Journal the Resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1834, in relation to President Jackson and the Removal of the Deposites.*

Whereas, on the 26th day of December, in the year 1835, the following resolve was moved in the Senate:

"Resolved, that, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That, in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

Which resolve, so changed and modified by the mover thereof, on the same day and year last mentioned, was further altered, so as to read in these words:

"Resolved, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both;"



And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted, at a time and under circumstances which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the paralytic attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure into the country; to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson; to paralyze his administration; to govern the elections; to bankrupt the State Banks; ruin their currency; fill the whole Union with terror and distress; and thereby to extort from the sufferings and the alarms of the people, the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

And whereas the said resolve is an example and dangerous precedent; and should never have been received, debated, or adopted by the Senate, or admitted to entry upon its journal: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the said resolve be expunged from the journal; and, for the purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session, 1833-34 into the Senate, and, in the presence of the Senate draw black lines round the resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "Expunged by order of the Senate, this day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord, 1837."

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at great length against the resolution.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Buchanan; and Mr. Dana made a few remarks in reply to what fell from Mr. Preston the other day.

Mr. Bayard next took the floor, and moved an adjournment.

On which motion Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered. Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Moore, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—16. Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—26. So the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Bayard then addressed the Senate and was followed by Messrs. Hendricks, Strange, and Ewing of Ohio.

Mr. Strange moved to amend the preamble to the resolution, by striking out of the last paragraph of the first page, the words "irregularly, illegally, and unconstitutional," and inserting in lieu thereof, "was not warranted by the constitution, and was irregular and illegal." In the second page, strike out the word "unconstitutional," and insert the words "unauthorized by the constitution." And in the third page, strike out "violation of the constitution," and insert "not warranted by the constitution."

Mr. Benton observed that he saw some difference between the words proposed to be inserted, and those already in the preamble; however, he was not, he said, at all tenacious on the subject; and he expressed his willingness to accept the amendments.

The question being then taken on them they were agreed to.

Mr. Webster rose and briefly addressed the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the blank in the resolution was filled by inserting therein the words "19th of January."

The question then returned on agreeing to the resolution, and Mr. Benton having asked for the yeas and nays, they were ordered. Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19. So the resolution was agreed to; and:

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Secretary of the Senate brought to the table the Journal of the Senate of 1834, and, in pursuance of the terms of Mr. B.'s resolution, expunged from it the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

#### A SKETCH.

There is nothing perhaps that affords more pleasure to the mind of man when cast abroad upon the perilous ocean of life than the secret satisfaction of knowing he has a home, whose doors will be unfolded on his arrival, and the hearts of its inmates beat with joy. Laden with these reflections, he comes from pole to pole over the unfathomable ocean in peace. Such were the thoughts that revolved in my mind as the wheels of the vehicle settled over the pike that bore me from all that makes life worth possessing, renders this sublunary world "a little heaven below." How many joys were destroyed yet in embryo!—How many affections—how many joyous eyes dimmed; that knew not sorrow! To the bosom with sensibility, a parting adieu is vied to that final adieu which we must bid which must be borne—there be-

ing no alternative—for our departure to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. But as regards the former, there appears a magnet of attraction in the word "home." It matters not with a liberal mind, if its possessor should have been "a hewer of wood and drawer of water" in his own land; and should, by some fortuitous circumstances, become a prince from home, still his affections will not be alienated, but directed thitherward either in affluence or poverty.

"Where is the man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said—  
This is my own my native land."

We may make many strong attachments from home, which in a measure will supply the loss of those we have left behind us, but our home we can never replace. Whilst in the feeble state of infancy, impressions were instilled in our minds, which cannot be obliterated, and we cling to them and to the association of ideas like a child to the bosom of its mother.

#### THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

The failure of the mail must be our apology for the want of interest and variety in the present number. The Talladega mail, due here on Sunday evening last at five o'clock, has failed entirely to arrive; from what cause, we are of course unable to say. Were it in the compass of our power to present our readers with a more interesting sheet, we should certainly not fail to do so. But when we are totally nullified, and deprived of all communication with the balance of the world, we have no alternative left, but to throw ourselves upon the mercy of our readers, and hope for better treatment than Napoleon received when he threw himself upon the generosity of the British nation.

The Senate on the 16th of January, by a vote of 24 to 19, passed a resolution to expunge from the Journal of the Senate, the Resolution passed March 28, 1834, charging the President with acting in derogation of the laws and constitution in removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States. The manner and form of expunging may be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Senate on the 16th, published in this paper. It is matter of regret that the Senate should ever have so far forgotten its dignity, as to pass any resolution which ought to be expunged. But as such a resolution did pass, and to use the language of the resolution itself, "in derogation of the laws and constitution," thereby doing wrong and injustice to the President, it would have been greater wrong to suffer it to remain.

#### VERY LATE FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans "True American."

The Hon. M. Hunt, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, arrived at the Southwest Pass, Sunday, the 15th instant, in the armed schooner Terrible, on his way to Washington.

Advices from Columbia, are to the 50th ult. Intelligence reached the seat of Government on Sunday, 25th, that the Mexican army was pressing towards the borders of the republic. General Houston was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving. General orders have been issued from the War Department, advising the Public of coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations. A Mr. Harvey, his wife and son, of Robinson's Colony, twenty-five miles above Tenoxtilan, east side of the Brassos, were found dead and scalped in his own house. His daughter, eight or nine years old, was carried off by the Indians. The marauders were mounted on shod horses, as appeared from the tracks, and are supposed to have been engaged in other depredations, from the hat found at the house, and known to belong to a gentleman living 20 or 30 miles farther west.

#### FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

1 Since first I left my youthful cot,  
It has been my unhappy lot,  
By foes abused by friends forgot,  
Thus I past on:

And never cared a single groat,  
But took my fun.

2 Tho' earth and hell unite and rage,  
And fiends against me all engage,  
I'll act my part upon life's stage,  
Without a sigh.

I hope to live a good old age,  
Then calmly die.

3 Tho' often by misfortune tost,  
My hope of pleasure's never lost,  
My share I'll have, tho' dear it cost,  
Nor mind the thought;

If waked to some foreign coast  
I'll sport along.

4 What makes man happy from his birth  
Upon this wicked friendless earth?  
'Tis estimating woman's worth,  
That gives relief.

Thus melancholy's turn'd to mirth,  
Banish'd is all grief.

5 Then while I've one true female friend,  
My life in happiness I'll spend,  
On her my pleasures all depend,  
Be honor given,

And when at last our lives shall end,  
We'll meet in Heaven!

The city council of Louisville have made an appropriation of \$30,000 to erect buildings for the accommodation of the medical

faculty of the Transylvania institution, in the event of their removal from Lexington to Louisville. Four acres of ground had previously been appropriated for the same purpose.

An Irishman was asked how his mother was. My jewel, said he, I am much obliged to ye for your inquiries but I never had a mother. How is that? why, said Paddy, I'm the son of my aunt.

A lively authress says—"A walk by moonlight is a very pleasant thing with a lover, and a slover, too, just beginning to bud into one. A budding lover is a much pleasanter thing than a full one: very often there is so much trouble attendant upon the latter sort.

LOOK OUT FOR SPARKS. A Mr. Flint has lately been married to a Miss Steel. We all know what a collision between *flint* and *steel* will do.—Recorder.

The imperial Majesty of Brazil is having a carriage built in London, at a cost of about \$60,000, to be used at his coronation. His Royal Highness is nearly ten years old!

The following enviable entry occurs in John Evelyn's diary. "1663, June 19. This day I paid all my debts to a farthing. Oh! blessed day!"

#### Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of John V. Ingraham, deceased, were duly granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of February, 1837. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward, and make payment. Those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

JOSEPH BROWN,  
Administrator of the estate of  
JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd.

Feb. 15th, 1837—6t.

#### REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining country, that he has removed his Saddle shop to the South part of the Town, on the East side of broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Whips, &c.

Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in his line will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all repairing.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837—n4—tf.

#### PENMANSHIP.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the art of

#### PENMANSHIP.

He would only say, that he has never failed in succeeding, where the pupil paid equal attention with himself.—The last school he taught was in Mardisville, Talladega county, where his pupils attended well, and he assumes this opportunity to say that he never met with better success in collecting than in that place, and more gratitude in the acknowledgment of his services.

His session will continue twelve days, and perhaps eighteen or twenty-four. "Parson Lyle now holds some testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability of the above place, where the inquisitive can be satisfied by application.

SAM'L. LONGNECKER.

Feb. 11, 1837.

#### Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Talladega Mail, due every Sunday at 3 P. M.

Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.

Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.

Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.

Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M.

Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.

Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.

Bennettsville Mail, due

Departs

Randolph C. H. Mail, due

Departs

Calhoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.

Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.

All the mails except the Bellefonte mail close half an hour before the contract time of departure.

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

The POST OFFICE is removed to the

Store House formerly Messrs. Green

& Lawson's now HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Jan. 30, 1837.

#### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having filed her petition to the Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY McGEHE,

Widow and Relict of Leven McGehe.

February 11th, 1837.—n4—tf.—\$2 50.

#### NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by Law.

J. B. PENDLETON.

Jan. 12th, 1837.

#### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

#### CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Saturday in January, 1837.

#### SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section twenty four, Township fourteenth, and Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM,

H. SHRADER,

M. L. BARR,

January 21, 1837.—n1—4t.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

JOHN M. CROOK.

December 3d, 1836.—n80—6t.

COMMITTED to the Jail of St. Clair county, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old of dark complexion, five feet high, and calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Doct. John Edward of St. James Parish, South Carolina, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 15th, 1836.

LEWIS CUNNINGHAM,

Oct. 15, 1836.—tf. Sheriff.

#### NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. SMITH, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—tf.

#### JOE PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next.—We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do it no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection.

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW.

December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

#### Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Entire Stock of Goods, wishes all those having unsettled accounts, to call and close them by cash or note.

NATHAN GREGG.

Jacksonville, December 3, 1836.—n80—4t

#### A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office; within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind.

In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security, Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.

Wetumpka, Jan. 5. 1m.

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment; before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als. } In Equity.

VS. } Wm. B. McLELLAN, et als. }

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters; James Peters weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Gollyghtly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes.  
Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.  
Jan. 21, 1837—6t—\$10 50.

#### Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama; I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the South half of Section Twenty-

Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East.

TERMS made known on the day of Sale.

JACOB R. GREEN,

Administrator of the estate of

FRISCO HANCO, deceased.

January 20, 1837.—n3—3t.

#### To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Long Primer body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9 & 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many



# From Friendship's Offering: THE LAW SUIT.

BY EDWARD W. COX.

It was on the first market-day after I had commenced practice as a solicitor in a town in the west of England, that, as I was sitting in my office, poring over the learned Essay of Fearn on Contingent Remainders, and prepared to receive those who might honor me with their confidence, I heard a knock at the door, and a slow heavy step upon the stairs. All who have felt the interest and anxiety with which a young professional man receives the announcement of business, will understand my emotions when the approach of a visitor diverted my thoughts from the abstruse doctrines of Fearn, though not my eyes from its closely printed pages; for I deemed that a law book before me, would not at all diminish the confidence of my new client, if, indeed, such the new comer should prove.

The door opened, and presented to me a farmer, for such his dress declared him. With much suavity of tone, I entreated him to be seated, and then set myself to hear the case upon which I trusted he was about to consult me. He was a man evidently going down the vale of life, for his hair was touched with the snows of time, and his face was sunken, and upon it the care of years had chiselled many deep hard lines.—His countenance betrayed an anxiety which excited in the spectator a feeling of painful interest. A dark eye indicated the strange compound of shrewdness and simplicity so remarkable in the English yeoman. His tall and muscular form was beginning to fade, for it was somewhat bent, and the rounded limbs of youth were yielding to the gauntness of age. His dress was that of the better class of yeomen, only that it presented an appearance of greater neatness and more of the fashion of the day, than is generally studied by the sturdy age of the agriculturist. It was evident that he, and those with whom he lived, were not ignorant of the comforts, nay, of the elegancies, enjoyed by the middle classes of this country.

His business was soon declared. He had heard that I was entrusted with several sums of money to be advanced on good security. He wanted a few hundreds and inquired the terms. My clients had resolved to lend money only on land. I asked him if he could offer any. I perceived that his countenance fell as I put the question.

"Land!" he said. "Yes, sir; I have an estate, it was my father's before me; but, to be honest with you, the title is disputed. I am even now on the eve of trial."

Further enquiry satisfied me that I could not recommend the loan. I kindly, but frankly, told him so. He almost cried. He did not speak for some moments, but sat with his eyes fixed on the fire, and his body waving to and fro in a vain struggle to subdue his emotion. I know not what induced him to unbosom himself to me. Perhaps he gathered from my manner that I sympathized with him. Whatever was his motive, he related to me all his troubles.

His ancestors, I learned, had filled the same station in life with himself. His father farmed his own estate, and transmitted it to him, and as he had believed, altogether unincumbered. Shortly before the death of his parent put him in possession of this property, he married an amiable, and, for a farmer's wife, singularly accomplished girl, a governess at a neighboring school. She had the good sense to accommodate herself to her situation, without altogether abandoning the studies and refinements of her youth. Under her auspices the farm-house assumed a new face; there was a separate table for the parlour and kitchen, and books and music for the first time, graced the retired dwelling of Culvers close. Eight children had blessed their union. Of these, one was in his grave; the others remained at home, educated by the industry and talent of their inestimable mother, who had infused into their young minds the seeds of goodness, trained them upon the path of virtue, polished their manners, and improved their intellects. The eldest was a daughter, named after her mother, Julia; she was grown up to be a useful assistant to the failing energies of her parent; but I gathered, that of late, this favorite child had shown symptoms of disease which had much alarmed her family. The second was a son, Robert, who assisted his father in the management of the farm, and whose taste for study kept him ever at home by the fire-side, after the day's labour was done, gleaming knowledge for himself, or imparting his stores to the younger ones. The other children descended by regular gradations to the little Ellen, who was a rude, romping, black-eyed tomboy, nine years old. Excepting only the loss of their infant, he said, their passage through life had been one of uninterrupted happiness—happiness too great to be lasting. About twelve months since he had endured a long and severe sickness, and before he was well enough to resume his daily work, he received notice of an adverse claim to his paternal estate, and, soon after, a declaration in ejectment. His illness had somewhat embarrassed him; but from this he soon would have been released by care and frugality, had not the expenses of the lawsuit added to his burthens. It was to supply the means for trial at the next assizes, that he had asked the loan.

I really felt a great interest in his history, and this probably encouraged him to lay before me the points of law which he understood his case involved. His defence was already entrusted to another attorney whom he named; he could not, therefore, as he would otherwise have done, place in my hands; but he entreated me to give him the benefit of my assistance, as far as etiquette would permit. "For," he concluded, "if it be lost, none of us will be ruined. I shall not have a bit of bread for my children to eat." I promised to give the papers my best attention, and to communicate with his attorney, who, fortunately, was a friend of my own, and, with more cheerfulness, he bade me a good morning, I having agreed to see him at his own house the course of the ensuing week.

I perused the documents with the greatest care.—I referred to the authorities.—I read all the cases that bore upon the question, and though I could find none precisely in point, the result of the inquiry was an impression that the adverse claim was valid. I wrote a long letter to my friend who was conducting the case, apologizing for the interference, but trusting that the deep interest I felt in the issue of the cause would plead my excuse. I recapitulated to him my own views, and entreated his. By return of post, I received a very kind and considerate reply, assuring me that the writer was delighted to have the aid of another in a matter of so much responsibility. His opinion, which he gave at length, was certainly more favorable to his client than mine had been, but by no means expressive of confidence in the result. As I had not very much to claim my care, my thoughts and studies were, for some days, devoted to this business.

I did not forget my promised visit. A gloriously bright afternoon invited the most slothful abroad, and I, who love nature devoutly, could not refuse to pay my court to her on such a day. The farm was situated about four miles from the town, and thitherward I turned my steps, preferring the use of the limbs, which were not intended for idleness, to the lazy motion of a carriage. It was the middle of July, and the weather hot and sunny. I selected a lane so little used, that the

grass, long and rank, tufted it all over. A wilderness of flowers waved on the banks on either side of me, and the long branches of the celandine, entwining overhead, formed a shady and cool verandah for the greater portion of my journey. From this lane, I emerged abruptly upon an extensive prospect, bounded by the hills, and immediately on my right, perched upon a gentle swell of the earth, was the retreat I sought. The little hill on whose summit I stood, was planted over with flowering shrubs and evergreens. A neat row of poplar trees towered at its foot, and a few firs and larches gave the whole an air of gentility seldom seen in the exterior adornments of the residence of the English yeoman. I entered this sweet plantation, and by a path that wound through a multitude of mazes, gained the house itself. It was a substantial stone building of an ancient date, and upon the trellis work with which it was encompassed, were trained the trumpet and the passion flowers, and a magnificent monthly rose, now in its full bloom. A clean and closely shaven grass plot surrounded it. The view on all sides was perfectly panoramic, and, at this time, inspired feelings which will be understood by all who have ever gazed from a neighboring height on the rich vale of Taunton, in its luxury of corn fields, and elm groves, and green meadows. But I had not long to feast my eyes on this vision of plenty, for the appearance of my client himself, followed by two of his little ones, diverted my attention. He welcomed me with that cordial hospitality which is common to those who dwell in the country. I was speedily introduced to the home which he had praised from his heart in his interview with me at my office. He had expected my arrival, and the family were all assembled in the parlour.

The being whose good taste was impressed upon every thing around me, was a mild and lady-like matron, somewhat more advanced in years than her husband. The daughter of whom he had spoken to me with tears, was a lovely girl, full of animation and intelligence; but I saw the hectic hue of that blight of youth and beauty, consumption. I sighed as I looked at her. The father perceived my thoughts, and turned to the window. The decorations of the room were simple and elegant—most of them the productions of the various members of the family. Some exquisite paintings in water-color adorned the walls, a book case presented the works of our choicest authors, with an excellent selection from modern literature, while a piano-forte, and a flute, showed that the delicate pleasures of music were among the amusements of this interesting family.

I spent a delightful evening, not devoted to the weather or the farm-yard, as in most country homes, or to scandal, as in towns, but passed in rational discourse, diversified by a reluctant display of the musical talents of Robert and Julia, who played and sang together with much taste and skill. A rural repast laid out on the grass plot before the door finished the day. Fruit, a junket and cream, and home made cakes, tempted to indulge in their harmless luxury, and I departed more deeply interested than ever in the fortunes of my host. He accompanied me about a mile, and snatched the opportunity to ask my opinion of his case. I did not wish to cloud the cheerfulness of that day, and evaded the question, but his keen perception was not to be baffled. "Ah!" he said, you fear the worst. I know it. Well, God help me and my little ones! You will not desert us: the blessing of all that family will be given to you." He paused, and I endeavored to turn the conversation, calling his attention to the full moon which was just peeping above the horizon; but I could not divert his thoughts from his own distresses. "Well, sir," he said, "what do you think of Julia?—Does not sing sweetly?—She has had no instruction but her excellent mother. The dear girl looked better to-day than she had done for weeks past. But she is ill, very ill; did you hear her cough? Oh, sir! when I hear that cough, it seems as if a dagger was sent through me." I tried to cheer him but he would not be comforted.

"Robert is a noble fellow," continued the proud parent, "high spirited, and yet most gentle. Though he is fond of his books, he does not neglect the farm. In the long winter evenings, he reads and plays to us, and we are so happy! But we never may be so again—Oh! sir?" I could not speak, and, after a short pause, he continued: "I wish you could see us at our Christmas tea-table; it would do your heart good! The elder ones at their books or work, my wife teaching the children, and I, a pleased and happy father, smiling to see them so industrious, and so affectionate. Ah! sir, it is a proud thing to be a father."

I wrung his hand at parting, and when I entered my lonely chamber, I wished myself a father. I saw him repeatedly in my office, and in his own house, previously to the trial, and the more intimate I became with this family, the more I loved them. But I noticed, at every visit, a change in the health and strength of Julia. She declined daily. They all saw it, as well as I, and when the invalid had retired to her chamber, many a tear was shed by this united family on her account.

The farmer had wrung from me my real opinion of the case, and it was a sad, yet a noble sight, to see how he bore up against the fate which he believed to be coming upon him; how he struggled with sorrow, and made a show of cheerfulness and confidence in the presence of his family. But, though the children did not notice his uneasiness of mind, it did not escape the fond care of his wife; she discovered it almost ere it was known to himself; and she had learned my opinion with a firmness which surprised me, then little acquainted with the energy which women often display, in the most trying circumstances.

The assizes at length commenced, and I attended my friend to Wells. The night preceding the trial, upon which the fortunes of his family depended, he could not sleep. He repeatedly called to ask me some question, or to remind me of some point which I might have forgotten. I had interested myself so deeply in the case, that my restlessness was scarcely less than his. Before daylight I was up, and in deep consultation with my brother lawyer.

The farmer sat by my side in the court during the trial. He listened intently to every word that dropped from the witness: he heard the arguments of counsel as if he understood them. He looked at the jury and tried to read the character of each, as he entered the box, and pointed out one to me as a benevolent man, and another as a farmer, who could feel for him and his family; and a third, again, as an unhappy wretch who could not sympathize with the distresses of the poor. I did not check the old man in these comments, for it was a relief to him from the agitation of suspense. He continually interrupted me in the course of the day, to ask what I thought of the result, but I could offer little hope.

When the judge proceeded to sum up, my client, who was seated immediately under the bench, rose, and leaning over the surrounding heads, listened to the comments of the court. I could see the color come and go upon his lips and cheeks, as the impartial judge presented the strong and weak points of the case on both sides.

When the jury turned to consider their verdict, the old man resumed his seat; but he did not for a moment revert his eyes from them, and so motionless did he sit, that a stanger would have said that he was an unconcerned spectator of the scene. But I was so close to him, that I could see that his hand grasped the knob of a stout stick so convulsively that the nails were driven into the flesh.

The suspense did not long continue, the jury turned again. I looked at the old man at this moment. He did not move. His breathing was deep and regular as ever. The associate had left his seat so that the jury could not deliver their verdict until he returned, and there was an anxious pause for a moment or two. I could scarcely conceal my anxiety, but my client did not move a muscle. At length, a verdict for the plaintiff—damages forty shillings, was returned; the counsel coolly took up their briefs to endorse them; the associate called on another cause; the judge called a lun; none seemed to know or reflect that the fortunes and happiness of a whole family had been blighted by that verdict.

Nor would they have learned it but for the ruined man himself. He, regardless of the dignity of a court of justice, spite of my endeavor to keep him down, stood up at the full height of his venerable figure, and before the officers could interfere to silence him, exclaimed,—"My lord, and gentlemen of the jury, I have seven children; and nothing in the wide world but this farm. If you take it from us, we must die or go to the parish, and we would rather die than do that. Pity me, my lord, and do not, oh, do not ruin us!" The judge rebuked us for permitting our client to disturb the proceedings; but we could not restrain him. Exhausted by the intense agony of the day, by the emotions which he had suppressed,—by this last effort,—the old man swooned and was carried to the inn like a corpse.

When he recovered, he did not weep nor groan; he scarcely spoke. He thanked me for my attention, and calmly urged our immediate return home, where he would be expected, and whither he desired first to bear the fatal tidings. It was yet early in the day, and we set forth without delay. Throughout the journey he said but little of the past, and seemed as little to dwell upon the future. This quiet, after such a storm, might have appeared to some the composure of resignation; I saw that it was the calmness of despair.

We arrived just as the sun was setting. The whole family had walked out in the road to meet us. Robert was the first to hear our approach, and ran forward; but he soon gathered the truth from my melancholy features. Little was said when the father met his partner and their children. He kissed them all twice but he did not shed a tear. They wept bitterly. He looked around him vacantly for a few minutes. "These fields are no longer our own. Curses on the fiends!" His wife flung her arms around his neck, and with sobs and kisses stifled the curse,—the first that ever came from his lips. He looked upon the group again with the same calm countenance. But suddenly it changed to an expression of horror.

"Where—where is Julia?" he muttered. They told him she was too ill to come out to meet him. "The blight of heaven is upon me," he said; "that sweet girl will be taken from us," and for the first time the feelings of the parent triumphed, and he burst into a sweet and refreshing flood of tears. His heavy heart was relieved. I shall never forget the scene of that night. The little parlour, the place of so many happy hours, was a sad spectacle. Julia lay on the sofa, gasping for breath, and strove to speak them comfort. Sometimes, for minutes together, not a word was said; they seemed to feel that the roof under which they had dwelt so long, was no more their own. The once social tea was dismissed untasted.

At length the mother, who had shown more self-command than any of them, said to her husband, "Robert, we have forgotten our duty; we have yet a friend who will never forsake us,—a Comforter, to whom, in sorrow we should cry,—Robert, my dear Robert, let us all together kneel before God, and ask him to befriend us.—Mr. C— will not object to join us; this is a time of trouble for us all, and the little ones shall pray with us. Heaven will hear the petition of a whole family."

I expressed my readiness to join them in the duty of prayer; the father bowed his head in token of assent. The two youngest children were seated on his knee, and kissing away his tears: seated themselves because all around were so. He rose from his seat, took the hand of each, and clasping them between his own, as they knelt by his side, raised them towards heaven. The mother repeated a prayer aloud,—a prayer evidently dictated by the feelings of the moment. I joined with all my soul. I never felt the beauty and sublimity of prayer so forcibly as I did that night. This duty done, the hearts of all were evidently relieved,—some even began to lay plans for their support, and I left them all calm and resigned. How different was my last visit to that house!

Robert called upon me a few days after, and informed me that his father was more disturbed than ever; that sometimes he imagined the case was not decided, and talked of the trial as something to come. Julia was growing weaker and weaker, and it was feared she could not live many days longer. From Robert, I gathered that he had a double interest in the trial, for upon it depended his union with a girl to whom he had been long attached, but whose company he would now, friendless and penniless, be forbidden by her calculating father. I admired the young man a thousand times the more that his own sorrows had not been mingled with those of his family. Them he endured in silence, but they were not the less heavy. He bore up against the crowd of ills like a manly fellow as he was.

We went together to a neighboring village to seek a retreat for the exiled family until some employment could be found for them. We hired neat apartments, and I advised Robert to remove as soon as possible, for I thought that the continual presence of that which must soon be taken from him, would only add to the misery of his father. He promised to observe my directions. On the third day after this, he called again, and told me, with tears in his eyes, that Julia was much worse; indeed, that she was fast sinking into her grave. "She, at least, will not live to witness our downfall," he said. "We must endure all. She is happiest." He then informed me that he had attempted to follow my counsel, and to remove the things to their new residence; but his father absolutely forbade them, protesting that there was time enough for that yet,—that he should not quit the estate,—he did not believe that he had lost it. The family strove to heed him, but in vain: no entreaties could move him from his purpose. I reiterated my advice, and showed the young man a letter, which I had received from the plaintiff's attorney, stating that if the estate was not given up by a certain day, they should resort to the extremity of the law.

I heard nothing from the farm for nearly a week, and having a leisure afternoon, I resolved to visit the family again, and inquire after their wants. As I approached the house, I could perceive that they had not quitted it, for Julia's canary was suspended from the trellis-work of the window, singing with all his might. But I could not espay, as usual, the

children on the grass-plot, or a human form moving among the shrubs. The door was open, and, as I paused, I heard the sound of angry voices, and of weeping without; I entered without ceremony, and was instantly attracted, by the continued noise, to the parlour. There the whole family were assembled, and among them two strangers, in whom I instantly recognised the sheriff's officers. The old man had thrown himself into a favorite arm chair, his face pale with rage, and his eyes flashing indignation; one of his legs was contracted, the other extended in the attitude of defiance. His wife, kneeling behind him, had flung her arms about his neck, and was sobbing bitterly; the two youngest children, crying also, clung to his knees. The dying Julia supported in the arms of her brother, gazed at the passing scene with glassy and bewildered eyes, her wasted limbs trembling with terror, and that awful nervousness which often attends consumption. The other children were standing around them, sobbing as if their little hearts would burst. My entrance was scarcely noticed.

"Come, sir," said one of the officers civilly enough, "we must do our duty. Don't be obstinate." "Duty!" exclaimed the father, raising himself in the chair, and looking at the speaker with a frown of contempt; "duty, indeed! Is it your duty to turn an honest man out of home and home, to send a whole family to the parish? In what page of the bible do you find that duty written? From this spot I will not stir: earth nor hell shall move me!"

"But the law—" began the bailiff. "The law! ay, the law!" interrupted the unhappy man; "I have cursed law has ruined me; but for the law, I should not be brought to this. The law calls itself the protector of the poor, but it is the weapon of the rich; the law professes to make property secure, but it has taken all from me; the law says that every man's house is his castle; this is my house, this is my castle, and I dare the first who lifts a finger to force me from it. Here I sit: I am an old man, but at this moment, I have the strength of a giant."

"My dear, dear Robert," sobbed his wife, "let us yield calmly to our fate. Obey the king's servant.—Let us leave this house; we can find another home, where we may be as happy. With you and your children, all places will be home to us."

"Come! did you say, woman?" he exclaimed, leaning to her with the wildness of a maniac; "Hence! is not this our home? I tell you, sir, that here I was born, and here I will die. On that floor, I first learned to walk; these walls heard my first cries. In that corner my father used to sit and tell me old tales, and there have I sat for twenty years, and repeated the same tales to my children, and yet you ask me to leave it. I love this house, sir; if it were a living thing, I could not love it more; and shall I desert it in my gray hairs? Oh! no, no, no!" and he threw himself back again into the chair, and was silent.

I here interposed. "Ah! Mr. C—," I am glad you are come: these men want to turn me out of the house. Can't they wait until the trial is over?" Then in a subdued tone, "do you know when it will come on?"

I saw that his mind was wandering; his affectionate helpmate saw it also. Before I could reply, he continued: "Mr. C—, I wish the judge and jury were here to see the misery they have caused. Mr. C—, I could not bear to part with this estate; I know every bush and every flower upon it. What do you think? I often fancy that the grass is greener here than in all the country round. They have promised to bury me under the great elm; I could not sleep quietly in any other soil. I pined off the place, and planted it with laurel and holly and primroses; there I will lie, with all my family around me, and there our dust shall mingle together with the dust that was our own. It is a pleasant thought, sir, eh?" and he smiled; but what a smile!

I endeavored to recall his scattered senses, and explain the law by which he was compelled to yield possession to the rightful owner, but I talked in vain.

"Father, dear father!" said Julia, when I paused, "will you hear your dying girl?"

The old man turned to her a look of childish wonder. "Father," she continued, "I have not long to live. I have never desired life till now. I could bear to leave you in your happiness, but not in your desolation. Do, dear father, resign yourself to the will of God. He sends afflictions upon us here, to prepare us for bliss hereafter. This has been a long and painful sickness for me; yet I have endeavored to endure it patiently. Pray, father, pray to Heaven, and all will yet be well: I will pray for you when I am gone away." A fit of coughing prevented her saying more. Her exhausted frame could not endure the struggle, and she fell back upon her pillow in convulsions. The family gathered round her, and even while they looked, she died.

This new affliction diverted their attention from the situation of the father, who still sat there with the same determined air, and listened unmoved to the wild outpourings of grief from the mother and children. Robert came with his eyes full of tears, and his heart bursting, and took his hand, endeavoring to lead him to the sofa, where was the beautiful but lifeless form of his daughter; but the old man would not move. He then bent and whispered into his ear that Julia was dead.

"Dead!—dead!—dead!" he exclaimed, several times; "Julia dead! Tell me how she is?"

"Father, dear father," sobbed the son, "come and see."

"Does she ask for me? Does she want to see me?" he continued; "help, help me to rise." With the aid of his eldest son, the miserable father rose, and the group that crowded round the dead Julia opened to give a passage to the sofa on which she lay. Reason seemed to flash again upon him for a moment, for he gazed earnestly at the lovely maid frame from which the spirit had so lately fled; he threw himself upon the yet warm clay, and kissed it, and bathed it with his tears, then he rose and said solemnly, "God's will be done! She was a good daughter, and a kind sister. Heaven has thought fit to take her to itself. She has at least escaped the troubles of this world, and she will not endure the anguish of parting from this place, if indeed the lawsuit be given against us. Let us all kneel—kneel here by her whose soul is in heaven, and pray for comfort under our afflictions." We knelt and the father offered up a short prayer, which sank deep into the hearts of all those who heard it.

The fit of frenzy had passed away; he was now tractable as a child. They might lead him where they would; but the lawsuit was mentioned he wandered again. The officers had consented to suffer the family to remain until the funeral, but for the sake of the father's tottering reason, it was determined that they should remove at once. The body of Julia was laid on a bier hastily constructed; I spread over it a heap of flowers; it was borne by four of the workmen, who loved the family in its prosperity, and did not desert it in its day of trial and tribulation. The father, supported on one side by his disinherited son, on the other by the partner of his sorrows, as she had been of his joys, followed the bier, and after them, the other children tottered from the threshold of the home that had nursed their infancy, and with which all their

dreams of pleasure were blended. I lingered on the grass-plot to watch the melancholy train as it wound down the hill path. The sun had set; the air was still and calm, and soft; the evening star hung upon the horizon; the autumn mists were rising up from the meadows. My eyes were full of tears, and the scene danced before me. I saw the procession pass the gate. I noticed that as they went, each of the exiles turned a last look at the home of their ancestors, and plucked a rose-bud from the bush that arched the entrance. A loud laugh came from the house which had lately witnessed such a spectacle of woe; it proceeded from the men whose calling had hardened them to distress. I turned, sickening away, and I had shed many tears ere I reached my home.

The further history of this family is brief. I obtained a situation for Robert, who gives much satisfaction to his employers. The indefatigable mother has raised a child's school in the village, and by dint of her own exertions, and the little that Robert can supply, supports her family in respectability, if not in comfort. The father may be seen every day roaming about the fields that were once his own, giving orders to the laborers respecting the fences, or counting the sheep; nor in these harmless amusements is he thwarted by the occupier of the premises, or any of his men, who respect his infirmity and pity his misfortunes.

I sometimes hear the same slow and heavy step upon my stairs; and the same tall, but now more venerable figure darkens my door. I think it advisable to humour his fancy for awhile, and so he often comes to consult me, with all his former earnestness, about the progress of "The Lawsuit."

## CLOTHING.

ARE Just receiving at the NEW YORK STORE, a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Cloaks, Over Coats, Coats, Pantaloon, Vests &c. together with a general assortment of WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be disposed of unusually low for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and view our Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.  
December 10th, 1836.—n1—3t.

## Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flew to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, and also filled with books, the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the farm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.  
WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid. On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE

46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Canada will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Pitts, against James B. Russell, for fifty dollars, the consideration for which said Note was never been complied with, I am directed not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

J. B. PENDLETON.

Jan. 12th, 1837.

## NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Pitts, against James B. Russell, for fifty dollars, the consideration for which said Note was never been complied with, I am directed not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

Feb. 11, 1837.—3t

JAMES B. RUSSELL.







FROM FLORIDA.  
The Schooner *George & Mary*, Capt. WILLEY, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Jacksonville. We are indebted to Capt. W. for the following extra-Office of the Courier.  
JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18.  
THE ARMY.

Mr. Kerr who arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information:

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jesup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen. Jesup, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks has, however, been successful in taking sixty prisoners, near the Ocklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks. But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few two or three, it is said were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter at the same time with Gen. Thompson. It will be recollected that this Primus was sent twice to the hostiles, by Gen. Gaines. The first time he returned but being sent a second time he joined the Seminoles, instead of having been killed by them as was supposed. Primus is now in an enviable situation. He must turn traitor to the Indians now, or he must die. It is said that Gen. Jesup demands of him to point out to him where the hostile Indians and their families are, and told him that he has till next Saturday to give the information required, but that, if he then refused to give it and do as required, he should die the death of a traitor—that he should be hung. Valuable information respecting the location of the hostiles will, it is quite probable, nay, almost certain, be drawn from the negro prisoners. The next move of Gen. Jesup will, of course, we should think, be upon that point where he shall be informed the Indians are collected—perhaps their last strong hold.

In addition to the above, we learn from a passenger Capt. GARDNER arrived at Jacksonville on the 18th inst. from Tallahassee, who stated that the Indians had killed a Mr. JESSE BANDY, and wounded a Mr. SEETRUNK, residing about twenty miles from Suwannee Spring, and had also fired into

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Jan. 21.

Capt. Hanson, commanding the detachment sent out on the 18th inst., in pursuit of the Indians who had attacked the Sentinel on the 16th, makes the following report: Sir:—In obedience to the order of Col. Crane, commanding, I proceeded to trace the party who fired upon the Sentinel at my plantation on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 18th, we took their trail at Moultrie, leading southwardly, keeping the King's road for 16 miles, and thence striking into a swamp, until they reappeared on the road, a short distance from Pellicer's Creek. This movement was evidently made in order to deceive as to their route, which impression was confirmed on reaching the bridge from its partial destruction. Repairing the bridge in order to its passage, we advanced, and found Hewlett's House on fire, with signs numerous and fresh, all tending to the South. Following the trail, which was circuitous, and very intricate, by the advice of Mr. A. Pellicer, whose knowledge of the country enabled him to form a correct estimate of the probable move of the enemy. We came near them before night, when it was thought advisable to delay our attack until they should have encamped. Awaiting at Long's two hours, we proceeded onward to Williams, when a fire discovered in an adjoining swamp indicated their camp.

Proceeding to within a short distance of their camp, we halted, dismounting 16 men with Lieut. Ferreira, I proceeded to within a short distance of their fire, and fired upon them. They dispersed immediately, leaving three dead, and abandoning every thing, so that we took six muskets, two rifles, all their camp equipage, and several other articles, as tobacco, calico, thread, needles &c. It then being ten o'clock, it was deemed prudent to await until morning, when we resumed our march to this post. Among the slain, two were Indian negroes, and the other a free colored person named Merritt of this place, whose supposed loss by drowning, sometime back, called forth the sympathies of the people here, much in his favor. The possession of the articles enumerated above, led to but one of two conclusions:—negroes have been in the town themselves, or, in some way, some of the people here are attending to them.

that their design was known, if not aided in by those from whom they received their supplies. The arms taken were in good condition, as well as their ammunition, and to the unexpected nature of the attack, are we alone indebted in escaping without injury. I take great pleasure in reporting the efficient and zealous aid, which was offered by every man under my command.

I am, Sir respectfully, your obedient servant.  
J. M. Hanson, Capt. F. M.  
To Col. Jos. S. Sanchez.

It is reported at Black Creek, that the mail stage from Tallahassee had been attacked by a party of Indians, and that one of the passengers, a Mr. Kendrick, had been taken; the driver and one passenger had escaped.

Several free persons of color have been taken up charged with holding intercourse with the Indians and supplying them with ammunition. They have been committed for examination.

From the N. O. Bee.  
LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Watchman, arrived last evening from Tampico, brings us the papers of that city up to the 23rd December, inclusive. They contain nothing of much importance relative to the political situation of the country. An editorial article in the Lima, published in the city of Mexico, represents the country as being divided into three parties—one being in favor of Santa Anna, a second for Bustamante, and the third for Bravo. The editor of the Lima has the following upon the subject:—

Mexico, Dec. 15.

Three parties now exist in the Republic—the violent partisans of the democracy—the sincere friends of liberty—and the admirers of the ancient regime. To these three parties belong indirectly the Scotch and Yorkanians, and are now the only three which are endeavoring to govern the nation each according to their own method—*unusquisque in viam declinat*. General Santa Anna, Bustamante and even Corro, count upon the one or the other of the factions, to conduct the Republic as they may think proper. Which of these aspirants desire the welfare of the country? Which one of them is capable of securing it? We shall recur to these questions in our next.

The situation of our relations with Mexico, is certainly critical, and will give exercise to all the tact and talent of the Van Buren Administration. The ignorance and obstinacy of the Mexican government, are more difficult to treat with than all the accursed cabinets. We cannot imagine that the Mexican chiefs will have the madness to declare war unless they are bought up by some other power, and cannot conceive how it could be the interest of such power to involve the two countries in a war, which could not terminate otherwise than fatally to Mexico. In twelve months the American flag would wave over the magnificent capital of that republic, and would probably continue to wave with the consent of the inhabitants. We are not anxious, however for the accomplishment of such an event and we fervently hope that hostilities will be averted by the good sense and moderation of our own government.—N. O. Bee.

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that a few weeks since information was received here, that a party of Creek Indians under their Chief, Tuck-i-bath-i-hard-john had made a stand a few miles west of Potts—and after remaining there a longer time than was necessary for them to recruit, were ordered away on their march, by Mr. Potts, which they pre-emptorily refused—saying they were west of the Mississippi, and it was not in the power of any one to compel them to go on. They said the threats of the whites might alarm little boys—but they were men! Intelligence being conveyed to Col. Tecvauld, commandant of the Pecos county militia, of the audacious language held by this chief, he, by authority of two proclamations issued by the Governor of this State on the 22nd October and 6th December, made a requisition, dated December 26 on the companies of his regiment, for a armed force; and in two or three days, upwards of 100 mounted men under arms for a forcible expulsion. But they were not needed—the Indians getting wind of the movement, decamped in the night about the 1st of January, and made a precipitate flight.

This circumstance, (unimportant of itself) has been noticed by us, merely for the example it affords—and as affording another proof of the promptness of our militia, when called to duty.—Arkansas Gazette.

Antidote to Poisons.—The fact that ground mustard proves a sure remedy in all cases where vegetable, and in nearly all where mineral poisons are taken into the stomach either by mistake or design, if given immediately after such deleterious substances have been received, is a circumstance that should be universally known.

We are led to make these remarks, in consequence of two cases of accidental poisoning having come under our observation within the last few weeks, one from Oxalic Acid, the other from Nitrate of Potash; in both cases they were taken supposing them to be "ate of Magnesia," or "Salts." The did its deadly office, by reason of its

victim's living at a distance from medical aid, and being ignorant of the fact that ground mustard taken in a dose of a table spoonful, mixed in water, is an instantaneous and powerful, emetic, the other one availed himself of this remedy upon the spur of the moment, and no ill effects from the poison have since arisen.—Bunker Hill Journal.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 24, 1837.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Chief Engineer, and a report from the Topographical Bureau, in compliance with the resolution of the 14th July last.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to give greater security to correspondence between the United States and foreign nations; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill to extend jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States for the District of Arkansas, was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Preston offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the construction put upon the act of 31st of June, 1834, regulating the pay of the marine corps by the Fourth Auditor, and into the propriety of any further legislation thereon.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities.

The question pending was on Mr. Tipton's amendment, offered yesterday to the first section of the bill, "that all lands that have been in the market ten years, and remain unsold, shall be sold for seventy-five cents an acre; and all that have five years, shall be disposed of at one dollar; provided that not more than one hundred and sixty acres be sold to one purchaser."

Mr. Ewing concluded his remarks. He said that the provisions of the bill did not obviate the objections of gentlemen to it, who were desirous that one should pass to limit the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. He contended that the effect of the provision in regard to granting patents, would be to increase the actual amount of profits made by speculating in the public lands. Had Congress any right to say that persons holding property shall not be liable to a State law where the property is, but to a law of Congress? He had no doubt as to how the Supreme Court of the United States would decide, if the question should come before it. The provision, then, was wholly ineffectual.

He next adverted to the pre-emption clause, and complained that it did not define clearly what was "occupancy," and argued that should be adopted, violence and bloodshed would inevitably be the consequence. He produced a paper containing the rules and regulations of a society of purchasers of public lands residing in the West, in regard to what they deem their rights; and he averred, that at the auction sales a person or persons were deputed to attend, and they exercised an undue influence, and were prepared and armed to obtain what they wished. In conclusion, he remarked, that he objected to the bill in all its details, as not being calculated to effect what gentlemen desired.

Mr. Clay could see no earthly motive in still further reducing the price of the public lands, as if they were not already low enough. He adverted to the fact of the new States having increased in population beyond all calculation, and said the argument of gentlemen could not be that the Western States were not selling fast enough.

Mr. Dana was glad to see that, with some few exceptions, a disposition was evinced by Senators to legislate so as to diminish the revenue of the Government. He thought it was the duty of Congress to pass some law which would have the effect of putting a stop to the speculations now going on in respect to the purchase of public lands. Now, he knew not whether the present bill would do this to the fullest extent. If, however, it was found to answer the purpose intended by it, then unquestionably a great good would have been accomplished. He argued that it was the duty of Congress to do every thing in their power to encourage emigration to the West, and to induce men purchasing lands there to become actual settlers.

Mr. Tipton replied to the Senator from Kentucky, and also to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing.) He said that, although he had lived at the West for thirty years, he had never heard of speculations being carried into anything like the extent which the gentleman from Ohio had stated; and he contended that there was nothing to justify the assertion made by the Senator, that persons connected with the land companies, who attended the auction sales, would either shoot or knock down those who might come in competition with them. He strenuously urged the adoption of his amendment, as being what the people of the West had long desired to become a law.

After a few words from Mr. Clay, in reply, the question was then taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Dana, Ewing, Illinois, Fulton, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Strang, Tipton, Walker, and White—18.  
Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hubbard, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, and Tallmadge—19.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Benton then offered the following amendment: That it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, young man over the age of eighteen years, or widow, not having received a donation of land from the United States, and wishing to become an actual settler on any parcel of public land which shall have remained five years unsold after having been offered at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not exceeding in quantity the amount of one quarter section, to demand and receive, from the proper register and receiver, and written permission to settle on the same, upon payment, to be made to the proper receiver, of the sum of seventy-five cents per acre; and if such person, on applying and receiving such permission, shall forthwith settle on the said land, and he or she, or his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall cultivate the same for five successive years, and shall be a citizen or citizens of the United States at the end of that time, then, on proper proof being made before the register and receiver, of such settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, a patent shall issue for the said land to the person who received such permission, or his or her heirs or legal representatives. And the faith of

the United States is hereby pledged to all persons who may settle on the public lands, according to the provisions of this section, that no disposition shall, at any time, be granted to any individual from complying with the substantial conditions herein prescribed. And, if due proof of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, as here required, be not made within one year next after the expiration of said five years, the said land shall again be subject to entry at private sale, and belonging to the United States. And if two or more persons, entitled under this act to the privileges of actual settlers, shall apply for the same parcel of land, then the register and receiver shall immediately decide the right of preference between them, according to priority of settlement and other equitable circumstances; and where these are equal by lot.

The question was taken on its adoption by yeas and nays, as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Dana, Ewing, Illinois, Fulton, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Strang, Tipton, Walker, and White—18.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hubbard, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, Tallmadge, and Wright—20.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Morris moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, by way of testing the opinion of the Senate, whether or not they wished to preserve the pre-emptive feature.

After some debate, in which Messrs. Morris, Clay, Linn, Sevier, Benton, and Walker, participated.

On motion of Mr. Morris, The Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1837.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands except to actual settlers and in limited quantities; the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Morris, to strike out the pre-emption principle.

Mr. Morris said, that as it was too late in the day for him to address the Senate at length on his amendment, he would suggest to the chairman whether it would not be advisable for him to offer such amendments as he proposed to render the pre-emption section as little objectionable as possible. (Mr. M. said he did not wish to take any advantage, (as he thought it probable his motion would be sustained by the Senate,) and there fore was willing that the chairman should put his section in whatever shape he pleased before taking the question on striking it out.

Mr. Walker then offered an amendment, restricting from sale or from the operation of pre-emptions, all town lots or sites that have been, or may hereafter be, reserved by law for public purposes.

Mr. Robinson made some remarks in reference to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, but in so low a tone of voice as not to be heard by the reporter. He took occasion to allude to some insinuations or innuendoes which he conceived the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) to have thrown out in his speech on his bill, in regard to members of Congress, officers employed in the various departments of the Government, Land Registers, &c. being concerned in speculating in the public lands. Mr. R. repelled such insinuations as unjust and uncalled for. Why, he asked, does not the gentleman point out, and name those who have been engaged in defrauding the Government? Let the gentleman speak out. If there were any persons employed in the land offices, engaged in speculating, or in any other manner abusing their offices, and robbing the Government; let them be removed. He indicated the conduct of Mr. Whitlock, the receiver of public lands, from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the Senator from Ohio. That gentleman was totally incapable of doing any thing dishonest or dishonorable.

[Here Mr. Benton inquired whether the gentleman in question was the same Mr. Whitlock who had served in the army last war? if so, he was as honorable a man as any living.]

Mr. Robinson replied that he did not know, and proceeded to say that the Senator from Ohio had no right to make insinuations as to members in the other House, and his being concerned in speculations. There might be members in that Senate implicated in them, but why not make the charge at once, and point at the individual, or individuals, sitting here? and not cast censure upon the whole Senate, as it was in fact doing, when he made a general charge.

[Here Mr. Ewing said, he did not say that any member of either House was guilty of speculating in lands.]

Mr. R. continued. Let the gentleman put his finger on an individual, and he (Mr. R.) would go hand in hand with him and ferret the man out. But let the gentleman not charge any officer of the State of Illinois, or the representatives of the people here, with being guilty of mal-practices. Mr. R. did not believe that there was an officer in his State, who was concerned in defrauding the Government in the manner charged. If any such rogues existed in Illinois, as was said by the Senator from Ohio, they came from other States.

Mr. R. remarked that there never did exist, nor does there now exist, a man more honest and honorable than James C. Whitlock. He defended the character of his fellow-citizens living in the mining district of Illinois, against the insinuations made in regard to them. They were as far above a dishonest act as virtue is above vice: they would scorn, yes scorn, to take an inch of land without paying for it. Yet, these men were to be called repeatedly here, with ascer—*Squatters—Squatters*.

Mr. R. concluded by saying, that although he boasted much of having the freest Government on earth—yes, the freest—yet it was the only nation which was grinding her citizens into poverty, and depriving the poor man of his hard earned dollar—of his daily bread—and reducing his wife and children to starvation. Oh, shame! shame! on the country that would do this!

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive Business, and when the doors were re-opened,

Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837.

The Chair presented a communication from the Adjutant General, transmitting a certain number of copies of the Army Register; which on motion of Mr. Grundy, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of H. Quimby, asking the assistance of Congress to test the utility of an apparatus invented by him, by which the quantity of water in a steam boiler may be better ascertained than at present.

Mr. Wright presented the petition of Samuel C. Reeve, recommending telegraphic communications, which was referred to the Committee on

Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris rose, and said that it would be recollected by the Senate, that a few days since, when the memorial from the grand jury of the District of Columbia was presented, he then told the Senate that he was in possession of a great number of abolition petitions. Now he would give notice that to-morrow he should take the opportunity of presenting them.

Mr. Grundy submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

The bill to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans, was read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, was taken up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment to except from the operations of the bill, and from pre-emptions, all lands occupied under the authority of the United States, and that have been, or may be, reserved by law for any special purpose, or for town lots; which amendment was agreed to.

After some remarks from Mr. Ruggles, On motion of Mr. Walker, the amendment was further amended, by inserting a proviso that no written or verbal contract, mortgage, or other incumbrance, made with a view to evade the provisions of this act, shall be binding.

Mr. White moved an amendment, striking out the provision permitting a purchaser of the public lands at any time within five years to relinquish the land purchased and received back the purchase money.

After some remarks in support of this amendment, by Messrs. White, Linn, Grundy, and Clay, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the bill was here laid on the table, to allow him to make a motion with regard to the qualification of the Michigan Senators.

A message was then received from the President of the United States by Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr. his Sec. retary, stating that the President had signed the bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The credentials of the Hon. John Norvell and the Hon. Lucius Lyon, elected by the Legislature of the State of Michigan on the 10th November, 1837, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, were read by the Secretary; and, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the usual assent to the Constitution of the United States, administered to Messrs. Norvell and Lyon by the Vice President, and their seats in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the land bill was again taken up; when

Mr. Buchanan submitted an amendment to allow to fathers, in each of the States, having children between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, or to mothers of such children, whose fathers are dead, to enter a section of land in the name of each child, the patent not to issue until the child, in whose name the entry is made, becomes of age.

Mr. Buchanan said that he had expected that the Committee on Public Lands would have submitted an amendment of the character of the one he had just offered, but, inasmuch as they had not done so, he felt it was his duty to offer it, and to state, concisely, the reasons why, in his opinion, it should be adopted. In the old States of this Union it was well known that when a father of a family gets a little forward in the world, there was nothing more common than for him to go into the new States for the purpose of purchasing land as a provision for his children when they became of age. These people (Mr. B. said) seldom purchased more than a half section of land; and if gentlemen wished to restrict the operations of his amendment to this quantity, he could have no great objection to it. The land is thus purchased, (continued Mr. B.) and as sure as the child, for whom it is intended becomes twenty-one years of age, he goes out to the West with his wagon and horses, and turning improvers, and becomes the very best settler that the new States can have. No speculation was intended by this mode of purchase, and none could possibly take place under it. It would be a great advantage to the citizens of the old States to permit them in this way to provide for their children, and be apprehended that the new States would be equally benefitted by being thus provided with such a most meritorious class of settlers as the sons of the industrious and respectable farmers of the old States. Mr. B. said he had hoped that the Committee on Public Lands would have offered this amendment; but, as they had not done so, he had felt it his duty to submit it to the consideration of the Senate, trusting that no objection would be made to it.

Mr. Clay said, that he was very glad the gentleman from Pennsylvania had offered the amendment, for it could not have come from a more appropriate quarter. But, he would ask, why there was to be any greater privilege in the case of a child of a provident and attentive father, than in that of a son or daughter, who might be left orphans? Did not every consideration of humanity carry out the principle to the grandchild as well as to the child? He would suggest, then, to the Senator from Pennsylvania, so to modify his amendment as to embrace that relation as well as the others.

Mr. Walker said, that it would be recollected by the Senate, that among the greatest objections to the bill was that raised by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) that it would increase, instead of diminishing the land sales, by facilitating the entry of land; that individuals would not only enter lands in their own names, but in the names of all their children. Now if these objections of the Senator from Ohio would apply to the bill itself, they would undoubtedly apply with still greater force to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He did not himself, however, agree with the Senator from Ohio, and would have no objection to the amendment of his friend from Pennsylvania, with a slight modification.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio said his objection to the bill of the Senator from Mississippi was not to any of the particulars to which the gentleman had just referred, but it was that a father could enter in the name of his wife or child, a tract of land provided he lived near it, but that fathers living in the old States had not that privilege. Now he (Mr. Ewing) conceived this to be a great objection to the bill, for it was giving a great preference, in favor of actual settlers, over those living at a distance; it was in fact, placing it in the power of those resident on the spot, to monopolize to the amount of three-fold or five-fold more of the public lands than those living at a remote distance from them. He thought, then, that the bill should be modified, rather than the amendment, and so, as to confine the entry of lands to parents in behalf of their children, who may be between the age of twelve and twenty-one years.

Mr. Buchanan remarked, that he did not wish to embarrass the bill by offering any pro- vision which he did not deem absolutely neces-



der to prevent a public good from being converted into a public evil; but he could not, representing as he did, an agricultural community, many members of which were frequently going west with their children, whose welfare was of some importance, forego this opportunity of proposing this amendment.

Mr. Linn suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania, that his amendment, as it stood now, would be more likely to receive the vote of the majority than if modified. Mr. L. said that if the amendment should prevail, it would be at variance with the whole object of the bill.

Mr. Morris contended that if the amendment should prevail, the title of the bill should be changed. It ought to be entitled "A bill to encourage the settlement of the public lands by law." He repeated that if the amendment should be adopted, it could entirely destroy the bill and open wide the flood-gates of speculation.

Mr. Bayard remarked, that the effect of the bill, as at present stood, was to confine its benefits to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, the exclusion, in fact, of those living at a distance. He maintained that the right of entering lands should be given to the families of children, and also to guardians as well as fathers and grandfathers, in behalf of the child or children, whose parents may be dead.

Mr. Morris hoped the amendment, or amendment to the original bill, as reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and amended, together with the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, might be printed, and the further consideration of the subject postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Walker hoped not. If the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania prevailed, he would have no objection to postponing the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Linn wanted the bill to be what it purport to confine the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. That was all he desired.

Mr. Buchanan observed, that with all the favorable feelings he bore for the interests of the West, he did not know that he could vote for this bill, as it contained some such provision as the one he had submitted. Was this amendment to open the flood-gates of speculation? What were in it to authorize such a practice? It would speculation possibly be practised under the gentlemen thought the quantity of lands to be sold, he cared not if they reduce it below a acre, for so far as his constituents were concerned, he did not believe that one in a hundred of them ever purchased more than a quarter of a section.

Mr. King of Alabama made some observations in favor of the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Morris). He wished to see the bill in print in the shape in which it now stood, in order to thoroughly understand it before voting, or agreeing to it as amended in committee. It was not now the bill it was as it came from the Committee on Public Lands, for it had undergone many amendments, and though a number of them were said to be verbal, yet he apprehended that they had materially changed the character of the original bill. The gentleman from Ohio said the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) would change the whole character of the bill, and if so he could not vote for it; for the principal object they had in view, was to check speculation, lessen the great amount of the land sales, and thus diminish a too redundant revenue.

After some remarks from Mr. Walker in opposition to the postponement—

The question was taken on Mr. Morris's motion, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the amendments of the committee, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Buchanan, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Walker the Senate took up the bill to designate and limit the funds which shall be received for the public revenue: year 32, says Mr. Rives submitted an amendment, that from and after the 30th Dec. 1841, the notes of no bank shall be received for the public dues which issue out of a less donation than twenty dollars.

After a debate, which Messrs. Rives, Morris, Walker, Ewing of Ohio, and Bayard, took part in, Mr. Rives's amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 18.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a second reading.

The bill from the House to change the title of certain officers of the Marine Corps, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then adjourned.

The fate of Mr. Edward Gould who was engaged in the battle of Dunblaton, on the 18th of June last, is thus announced in the St. Augustine Herald:

Having swam to an island after the battle was over, he was taken by the Indians, and carried to their camp. He was wounded in the thigh, and they bound up his wound, and otherwise treated him kindly. At sunset they stripped him of his clothing, and told him to go, that he was too young to kill and they would not hurt him. He started from the camp, and had not proceeded more than about fifty yards, when, at a preconcerted signal, he fell before their treacherous rifles; twelve balls were lodged in his body, and he died without a groan!—Georgia Courier.

**ANOTHER MELANCHOLLY WARNING:**

A little girl about four years old, daughter of Mr. G. Morgan of Livingston, New York, was accidentally shot by a boy about ten years old, on Sunday the 25th ult. The girl went up stairs, after her father had gone to church, to find her kitten, and the boy followed her. In a few minutes the mother of the girl heard a noise which she thought was occasioned by something falling on the chamber floor, and immediately afterwards the boy came down stairs, bringing the lifeless body of the girl in his arms. The boy says he took up the gun (a double barreled shot gun) and the girl asked him to map it—and he did so. The charge entered her cheek just below the eye and lodged in the back part of her head, and must have killed her instantly. The boy is the son of one of Mr. Morgan's neighbors. Never leave a gun loaded where children can get hold of it.—Trans.

**SHOCKING EVENT.**—We copy the following horrible details from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of Jan. 7th.

We learn that a most disastrous encounter occurred two or three days ago on Plum Creek, in Shelby county. The circumstances, as we are informed, are nearly as follows. There had been some time a dispute between Mr. John Turnham and Mr. Greeneville Allen—two young gentlemen of wealth and respectability, both just married, in regard to the boundary line, between two plantations. On Tuesday or Wednesday last, they met on or near the disputed line, and were attended by friends or relatives, and after some wrangling, Turnham shot Allen through the east with a rifle, whereupon a cousin of Allen, another rifle shot Turnham through the head, on the spot.

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 21st January, to meet again in May next. The Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road Bill, and the Union Bank Bill both passed.

Late accounts represent the Lower Creeks in a hostile attitude. A number of them it is said have deserted Lieut. Sloan's camp, and numbers are also daily returning from Florida and other parts to the Creek Nation. If these accounts are true, more trouble may be expected this ensuing Spring.

A large meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, of gentlemen who had attended the debate between Mr. Campbell and Bishop Purcell on the 24th Jan. last. It was unanimously resolved as the opinion of the meeting, that Mr. Campbell had fully sustained the cause of Protestantism, and that the objections against the errors of Episcopacy had not been met. It was also resolved, as the opinion of the meeting, that the principles of Romanism are inconsistent with our free institutions. The debate is shortly to be published.

Philander R. Broad, whose trial was noticed some time since, has been sentenced to be hung at Mobile on the first Friday in March, for inciting the Creek Indians to attack the U. S. Mail Stage, while passing through the Indian territory.

Hiwassee Railroad.—We learn from E. Tennessee papers, that Gen. Jacobs, President of the Hiwassee Railroad Company, has lately returned from the North having engaged the services of competent Engineers to survey and locate the route forthwith.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. John G. Arnold, formerly of this place, was drowned, about two miles and a half north-west of Jacksonville. Himself and another man were upon Mr. Wm. Gregg's mill dam, engaged in getting off some timber which had lodged against it when the dam and mill gave way, and they were precipitated into the mass of floating timber some distance down the stream. The person who was with him narrowly escaped with his life. In endeavoring to get upon a log across the stream below the dam, one of his feet was caught by the timber, at which time he heard Arnold call for help; upon looking round he observed him wedged between the timbers with his feet up, and found it utterly impossible to render him any assistance until it was too late. When taken from the water he was found a good deal bruised. One or two others who were in the mill at the time, also narrowly escaped.

Mr. Arnold's death is much regretted by his friends and acquaintances in this place, among whom, so far as we know, he had uniformly borne the character of an honest, industrious and peaceable citizen. By this melancholy casualty, a wife and several children are also left to mourn his premature death.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, takes the following appropriate notice of Dr. Channing, the Abolitionist.

"Dr. Channing has written a letter of some length to the Abolitionist, Birney, of Cincinnati, on somewhere near there, on the subject now agitating the country. The letter is of course an able one, so far as style and language go, and is without just chiding enough to give it some semblance of a claim to impartiality and disinterestedness, among the wretched tribe of fanatics for whose benefit it will be trumpeted to the country, and for the furtherance of whose cause it was no doubt written. The flimsy gauze attempted to be thrown over its intentions, is of too frail a texture to catch even guile; we can tell the learned, and eloquent doctor. He attempts to deceive the public into the belief that he really disapproves of some of the practices of the incendiaries, to be sure—he even administers a little of that kind of rebuke with which a fond parent sometimes punishes his children—it was naughty to do so and so—but you are a good boy nevertheless, and here is a Christmas present for you." The Doctor scolds his pupils just kindly enough to make them mind him the better during the next quarter, and he praises their good qualities precisely in the form to make them think that he means nothing at all by his censure. This is the character of Dr. Channing's letter, but we do trust that it will be received by the people of the United States, at its true price. It was not a letter called for by a request from the party written to—it was by no means an answer, sometimes forced from a writer by the importunity of a correspondent; but it was volunteered—a letter volunteered to J. G. Birney, the poor "Persecuted Birney"—written expressly to give that mischievous individual currency, and to impose all the enormities he is causing in the country. Doctor Channing had much better mind his own theology. Unitarianism is not yet so firmly grounded in the United States as to require no further nursing, and we deem it dangerous for the Doctor to abandon one sucking for another. Let us not be misunderstood—we have nothing to say against the Doctor's religion—it may be the best in the world, and at any rate it is no part of our business to meddle with it; but we have the right to advise him to see to its interests, in preference to writing letters calculated to give countenance and encouragement to a set of miscreants, who have undertaken to overturn the only free and rational government on the face of the earth.

**MONEY AT LEGAL INTEREST.**

It is with great pleasure we have noticed the honorable determination of many capitalists in different portions of the country, to let their money at legal interest during the severe money pressure. In Boston, several of the largest capitalists made public the fact that they would loan their money on good notes, at six per centum, the legal rate in Massachusetts, and the same course has been pursued in many other places.

There is not a large commercial place in our country, where much of the present pressure for money might not be relieved, by a judicious step of this kind, among the rich men. Public opinion would accord to them so much praise and respect, and the small fry of note shavers, and the herd of speculators, would find themselves in the more and more the recipients of that public contempt which might finally force them into a more honest conduct—and none, who know anything of this tribe of Shylocks, will question their being proper subjects for reform and improvement.

It is for the interest of all classes of a community that money should be plenty. The benevolent capitalist, therefore, who loans his money freely, does something with his wealth to benefit society, and set in motion the springs of industry and enterprise in the community whence he has drawn

his wealth. It is plainly his bounden duty to do this, and it ought indeed to be his pleasure. Also, the fickle goddess has not showered into his treasures that they may remain locked up, to deaden the energies of the less favoured. He only answers the true purposes of his riches, who studies their disengagement into the most useful, productive, and beneficial channels for the whole community in which he lives—and he that hoards them to rust, is neither a friend to himself nor his fellow men, but hangs a dead weight on the very vitals of the body politic.—Philadelphia Mirror.

CHOLERA INSECTS.

It is said that an eminent French physician, who has been observing the cholera for several years in Africa, is about to publish the result of his investigations. He adopts the notion that the cause of the cholera is the existence of millions of little insects in the human system, so minute as to be invisible to the eye, which finally produce disease, and even away victims as with the besom of destruction. Whatever credit may be given to this idea, it is plain enough that no disease ever yet appeared and played its fearful ravages, with such entire disregard of all known law, as the cholera—and none has so completely baffled the investigations of philosophic and able minds in the medical profession.—Id.

Summary.

Gen. Jespe, by the last accounts from Florida, had taken between 50 and 60 prisoners, and had routed Osceola from the swamp, and driven him into the Pine woods. His force amounts now to 1000, besides 30 friendly Indians.—Id.

Almost all the members of the Bonaparte family, says the Presse, are preparing to leave Europe and remove to the United States of America, in consequence of the advice of certain sovereigns who have constantly given them marks of their good will, and of the greater part of their friends in France.—Id.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper, that the Mexican authorities have declared SANTA ANNA an outlaw, and all citizens of Mexican States are called on to shoot him, if he appears within the limits of any of the Mexican States or Territories. Gen. Bustamente, has been invited to the head of Affairs.—Id.

Pensacola.—The sale of Lots in Pensacola, last week, went off with great spirit. The lots were bought by bona fide purchasers, mostly from New Orleans, Mobile, and the Atlantic commercial cities. About one-eighth of the lots were offered, and produced upwards of half a million.—Id.

The products of the Manufactories of Pittsburgh, for the present year, are estimated at more than \$2,500,000.—Id.

The income of the Girard Estate this year, is \$418,000. The greater portion appropriated to the endowment of a College.—Id.

**A Bird's-eye View of the Universe.**—Suppose the earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter, on that scale of proportion, the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us.—the moon thirty feet.— Jupiter forty miles from the sun, and Saturn forty miles. The loftiest mountain upon the face of the earth, would be no higher than a pin in height.—Id.

The President has notified the Senators of the United States to convene on the 4th March next, in Washington, for the purpose of holding an extra session, to take into consideration such matters as may then be submitted to them.—Id.

**NEW-YORK, DEC. 19.**

**BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.**—The Harpers discharged on Saturday, thirty-five journeymen printers, all going as a reason the impossibility to get money to pay wages during the present pressure. We fear many similar discharges will take place ere long.—The general reduction of price in every article of value is only beginning. The approach of winter begets alarm, and justly so.

**MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE.**—On Tuesday or last week, about 10 o'clock, A. M., six of the laborers on section 26 of the Georgia Rail Road, were killed while excavating, by the falling in of the ground over their heads. A tunnel of about 20 feet had been dug out; they were working at the farthest point, and so sudden was the fall, that in time for escape was allowed. Six were killed instantly, and two others dangerously injured. A horse cart standing at or near the entrance of the tunnel, was also crushed by the mass of earth; the horse escaping unhurt.—Augusta Chron.

A citizen of North Carolina a few years since petitioned the legislature of that State for exemption from taxes, because his wife then living, had borne him 29 children, most of whom he had educated. One other case has been reported in this country, in which a married pair had thirty children.

Hon. Geo. Poindexter.—The Natchez Courier of Dec. 5th, states that this gentleman is recovering from the effects of his wounds. A report of his death is now going the rounds of the newspapers.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, states that the extent of the gold mining operations, in Virginia is such, that by the middle of the coming summer, the products of the mines will be at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

**RENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The "Standard" says it is very difficult for a single gentleman to find furnished rooms of any respectability, for less than \$25 per month; this is exclusive of boarding, washing, and electricity; rents are in consequence very high. A common store brings \$2,500 to 3,000 annually for merchants, and private houses command heavy rents, as there are very few in number to the demand for them.

**ANECDOTE OF COL. BURR.**—The following anecdote showing the promptitude and tact of Col. Burr, in repaying an unintentional discourtesy in conversation, is from the first volume of Davis's Life of Burr, recently published. On his return from Europe in 1812, Col. Burr met a maiden lady in Broadway, whom he had not

seen for some time, and who in the interim had become considerably advanced in years. In passing she exclaimed to a gentleman with whom she was walking, "Colonel Burr?" On hearing his name he suddenly stopped and looked her in the face. "Colonel," said she, "you do not recollect me?"

"I do not, madam," was the reply. "It is Miss K. sir." "What?" said he—"Miss K. yet?" The lady, somewhat piqued, reiterated "Yes sir, Miss K. yet."

Feeling his error, and not at all embarrassed by it, he extracted a compliment even from this accidental *gaucherie*. Taking her hand gently, he remarked with emphasis—"Well, madam, then I venture to assert it is not the fault of my sex." A more adroit mode of extraction from such a dilemma could hardly be imagined.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Dec. 3, 1836.

Our last circular, 26th ult., advised of some improvement in the demand for Cotton, and for some days subsequently a fair extent of business was done, and mostly at an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. for all descriptions, but in the last two days the demand has again become languid, and the improvement in the lower qualities is lost, or nearly so. The middling and good qualities, from their great scarcity, are firm at relatively high prices—say all of the value of 9 and upwards, particularly if free from blemishes. The sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 2,440 bales, of which 830 were Upland at 11 3/4 to 11 5/8; Orleans at 7 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bahia and Manilla at 5 1/2 to 11 1/2; 12 1/2 Sea Island at 19 3/4 to 27 1/2 per lb. About 2,000 bales were taken on speculation, mostly in the earlier part of the week. The business to-day was quiet at about 200 bales. Sea Island has advanced to 14 per lb. from the late nominal prices. Brazil continues dull at Manchester, and all the cotton in Liverpool is still at a stand, there are also some fears that the turn-out may extend to other towns.

Dec. 10.—The packets having been detained, we are enabled to give particulars of the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening, amounting to 13,120 bales, of which 6120 were Upland at 11 3/4 to 11 5/8; Orleans at 6 1/4 to 11 1/2; and 1830. Alabama and Mobile at 8 1/2 to 11 3/8. The business to-day is estimated at 2500 bales. There has been a moderate steady demand for the middle and good qualities, the latter have declined 1/8 to 1/4 per pound, in consequence of the appearance of a greater quantity of new Upland in the market, which has been rather pressed upon it at 19 1/4; middling qualities are steadily, but low and inferior continue weak.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 19.**

We have experienced a good demand for cotton, and a decided improvement in the state of the market this week. Surats and Pernams continue to be taken more freely, and an advance of 1/4 per lb. is readily obtained. Common Egyptian and ordinary American are more favorable at improving prices, but new Bowed and Orleans are offered freely at 1/4 per lb. decline. Speculators have taken 1000 and 500 bales of Surat, and exporters 600 Surat, 80 Bengal, and 500 American. 400 Bahias are declared for auction on Friday next. The imports are, 13,540 from the United States, 715 from Egypt; total 15,255 bales. The total sales of the week are, 26,396 bales, namely:—90 Sea Island 20 to 33, 30 stained do 9 to 12, 9900 Upland 7 to 11, 1430 Alabama 6 5/8 to 11 1/2, 5160 Orleans 6 to 12, 2670 Pernams 10 1/8 to 13, 510 Bahias 10 to 11 1/2, 520 Maranhans 9 3/4 to 12 1/2, 1230 Egyptians 10 1/2 to 16 1/2, 30 Barbadoes 10 1/2 to 10, 60 Lagunas 10 to 10 1/2, 380 West India 9 3/8 to 10, 60 Catinagans 0 to 0, 3960 Surats 3 1/2 to 7 1/2 Bengal 3 1/2 to 4.

**From Leary's N. O. Prices Current, Jan. 24.**

REMARKS.

We do not perceive any change in the situation of the market that can be communicated in a general observation, since our previous report, business continues to move on at a steady, though rather a slow pace. It would be fair to presume, however, that our business will be manifested from this time forward, such having been the course of trade in preceding years; though it is not probable that business will grow very active until intercourse is again resumed with the whole extent of country above us, from a large and important section of which (that watered by the upper Mississippi and its tributaries) we are at present completely cut off by ice, and even with the country now doing on the Ohio, trade is a considerable degree suspended. The weather has been variable this week, our day most of the time favorable to our door business.

**COTTON.**—The market was very dull and inactive until the middle of the week, and prices of all qualities from far down underwent a decline of 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent on previous quotations; good fair and fine qualities remaining firm. As soon as this reduction was fairly established, buyers began to operate extensively and with spirit, the sales since Wednesday morning alone amounting to 23,000 bales, and for the week to fully 25,000 bales. These large transactions have relieved the market very much, as the stock on sale had begun to accumulate considerably; owing to the light business done of late.

**New Orleans Classification.**

Choice	13 a 18 1/2
Prime	16 a 17 1/2
Second	14 a 14 1/2
Inferior	— a 12

Sales.

To Cotton Growers: AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs. Clark and Peters extensive Warehouse in this place, offer our services as **RECEIVING & FORWARDING AGENTS** for our country friends, and also to share in partnership. They will ship to the New York country Cotton planters, and in return to the country of the New York State, and with the least expense, and in the shortest time, to the orders and interest, of our friends in the country.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.

Jan. 28, 1837.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward them as unit.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. SMITH, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—lf.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BOTANIC DOCTOR. JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, and as a thorough acquaintance with the nature and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicine, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same; but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1836.—n4lf.

NOTICE.

I hereby forthwith all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russell, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSELL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—34

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Brevier body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Brevier on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five Lines Pica; twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica; monumental, 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Peard to seven and eight, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen book now in circulation. It is a beautiful and a variety of card of visit, and two hundred and twenty-five different designs; brass rub; heads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiquities light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE.

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate, said decedent to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

JOHN M. CROOK.

December 31, 1836.—n6c—6c.

NOTICE.

If persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next. We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection.

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW.

December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.



## POETRY.

## HUSBANDRY HONORABLE.

BY T. S. FESSENDEN, EDITOR N. S. FARMER.  
 "I have not laborious work, neither husbandry, which  
 the most high hath ordained."—*Eccles. X.*

Although some men, with pride elate,  
 Can't condescend to cultivate  
 The life supporting soil,  
 The highest husbandry ordained,  
 Nor can the pride be sustained  
 Without the life sustaining toil.

If Adam, in his sinless state,  
 Was well employed to cultivate  
 The ground which gave him birth,  
 Truly his fall'n, degenerate race,  
 Should not esteem it a disgrace  
 To till the fruitful earth.

Yet many a hale and brawny lout  
 Won't stoop to set himself about  
 So noble an employment!  
 In doing mischief—doing nought,  
 And doing nothing which he ought,  
 Is placed his whole enjoyment.

Some dolts, as stupid as a stump,  
 Have had the happiness to thump  
 Their pates against a Colledge;  
 Can construe, possibly, *quid oges*,  
 And therefore think themselves great sages,  
 Quite prodigies of knowledge.

Others, perhaps still greater horses,  
 Have learned the odds in merchants' stores  
 'Twixt muslin and molasses;  
 But still for manners, means and mind,  
 Rank with those brutes he used to find,  
 Who sought his father's ass.

Yet, being gentleman by trade,  
 They will not touch an axe or spade;  
 But useful labor shunning,  
 They lounge about in lazy bands,  
 Throwing tipping shops and taverns,  
 Like rattle snakes a sunning.

And some the learned professions crowd,  
 Whose shallow pates are not allowed  
 To grapple two ideas:  
 Their feeble wits for years they task,  
 Ere pride will suffer them to ask  
 What nature's fixed decree is.

All these, a poor mistaken race,  
 Think husbandry a great disgrace,  
 Though Washington thought not;  
 And hands which empire's rod could wield  
 Have been employed to till the field,  
 And blest their happy lot.

Now, these our lays are not designed  
 To undervalue men of mind,  
 Nor fruits of intellect;  
 The learn'd professions we would fill  
 With men of science, sense and skill,  
 Most worthy high respect.

Still these professions 'tis allowed  
 Are sadly cumbered with a crowd,  
 A nice but greedy train,  
 Obligated to their brains with double  
 A laboring farmer's toil and trouble,  
 A livelihood to gain.

Merchants are useful in their places,  
 But if Society embraces  
 Too many of their caste,  
 As sure as man's to trouble horn,  
 Cries out through the small end of the horn,  
 Some must be squeezed at last.

Reader, I don't pretend to say  
 But what your eminency may  
 Be blest with parts uncommon;  
 A better head and heart, perhaps,  
 Than commonly since Adam's lapse,  
 Are owned by man or woman.

It does not follow thence, however,  
 Your hands so delicate must never  
 Perform laborious work.  
 That you may loiter life away,  
 And vegetate from day to day,  
 As lazy as a Turk.

You are, perhaps, by mother wit,  
 As well as education, fit  
 Some famous part to act;  
 But it is possible there may  
 Be other great men in your way  
 Equal to you, in fact.

And if you've reason to suspect  
 The higher toils of intellect,  
 Are not for you decreed,  
 Your hand in useful labor plied,  
 May with God's blessing still provide  
 For every real need.

Then swing the axe or ply the spade,  
 Or work at that mechanic trade,  
 Which suits your genius best;  
 Be travelling tinkler, rather than  
 A mischievous or idle man,  
 A nuisance or a pest.

## Miscellaneous.

THE VENTRILOQUIST.—Mons Rossignole was the most wonderful of all the species which in my experience have flooded the stage. His ability lay not in simply imitating the human voice, (the common property of human ventriloquists, and the most attainable) but those of all birds and beasts, and all noises whether natural or mechanical. It was difficult to say which was to be admired in his organ: its astounding power, or its minute liquidity; for he could give you as correct an idea of the sawing of a huge piece of timber, as of the song of a linnet. His entertainment was divided into three parts with two appropriate scenes which he carried with him; the first represented an aviary and menagerie, in which he personated the keeper, and as he approached, every animal or bird gave its distinct growl or whistle; the next was the interior of a workshop, in which he pretended to be making a box and imitating the sounds of all the implements employed. These were rendered characteristic by his dress, and somewhat humorous by his broken English exclamation. But the third and most ordinary scene was his performance on a violin without strings of a variety of difficult music. Here the allusion exceeds conjecture; and what to me was most delightful, all Plymouth came to partake in it.

Rossignole was a fellow of very numerous ideas, he had met with adventures in all quarters of Europe, which it was his sole amusement to recount. Among the number, one that occurred to him on the road from Exeter to Plymouth was not the least whimsical.

He had taken his place in the night coach but by a mistake or connivance was expelled to the outside. The night was very dark—soon after the coach set off it began to rain, which in regard to Devonshire is to say that the water came down like a cataract. Being neither provided with great

coat or umbrella, he naturally envied the situation of those who sat under him. To desire their comfort, was but another throb with him to endeavor to obtain it; and in the depth of his foggy reverie, as well as distress, he resolved upon the following expedient. He was the only passenger out side, and his location being the dicky, the coachman at the other extremity of the vehicle, was incapable of "peeping through the blanket of the dark," at his doings.

He pretended to hug and hush a child in his arms, whose fretful whine he commenced and increased, till it cut the drums of the other passengers' ears like a razor. Two of these persons happened to be females, one of whom was a mother and the other expected to be. They instantly exclaimed "Dear me! there's a poor child on the roof in this rain, let's take it in."

The males, as gentlemen and christians, were compelled to acquiesce, so down went the sash and out went a lady's head and shoulders to address Rossignole.

"Here my good woman, give me the child."  
 "No, no," said the latter mimicking the voice of a female, "mine little dear Adolphin sal not go from her mamma, and then he commenced another series of soprano notes (interspersed with an abundance of basso hash-a-byes) more intolerable than the former.

"Good-heavens!" said the humane female to her companion, "it's a barbarous French woman! she'll kill the poor little thing!"

Then leaning out of the window again, she said "give me the child good woman, will you? it will catch its death! Here coachman, stop, stop!"

"Stop, ma'am!" said Jehu, "bless your soul! did you ever hear of such a thing in such a rain as this? And if I did stop, the young one on the dicky would fight the cattle."

Rossignole now pretended to go into a passion with the child and scold it; at which the women opened upon him; the gentlemen swore—and between the scolding, screaming, and threatening, a delightful tumult ensued. The dialogue as he described it, then ran in the following manner:

Child quailing. "Ya ya!"

Rossignole. "Hush, hush, child, child."

Woman within. "Don't use it so good woman."

Child. "Ya ya?" (a crescendo.)

Rossignole. "You von little devil; you cry so much!"

Woman. "There's a brute Mr. Wiggins."

Gentleman. "All owing to the French revolution."

Child. "Ya, ya, ya, ya!"

Coachman. "Steady, Betty, steady!"

Rossignole. "You are one damn child."

Woman. "Only hear the French monster!"

Rossignole. "I will throw you into de mud!"

Woman. "What does she say?"

Child. "Ya, ya, ya!"

Rossignole. "Dare den cot damu! he in de pac-de!"

Here suiting the action to the word he made a noise as if he had actually deposited the infant in a ditch, the cries of which grew fainter as the coach passed on. The uproar that now ensued in the vehicle would have done credit to St. Giles' watch house on St. Patrick's day. The women yelled and the men thumped the roof, with their sticks, and swore out of the windows.

"Stop coachman, stop, murder! dear, she's killed the child; she threw it into the ditch; will you stop, coachman."

"In three minutes' marm," he replied "to change horses."

"But there's a child lying on the road!"

"I'll send some one from the inn to pick it up, marm; I mustn't lose time between the stage."

The torrent of abuse now turned on the coachman, and one of the passengers, who was a lawyer, swore that if the child died he would prosecute the former for manslaughter and the mother for murder.

On arriving at the inn, Rossignole jumped down and ran into the kitchen to dry himself. The French woman was thrown instantly into confusion; the French woman was ordered to be seized; lanterns were lighted, and a party set off to retrace the road, headed by the humane lawyer. No infant, however, was to be found; and after groping about till they all were thoroughly drenched, they were then told that the French woman had made her escape, and that another man had taken his place in the coach which was now out of sight.

GREAT CURIOSITY, AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF THE EXPANSION OF WATER BY FREEZING.

The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasingly arrested by an occurrence at the iron foundry of Messrs Harkness, Voorhees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing.

An immensely large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring nearly three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid, with the exception of a very small crack or crevice in the centre of one of the sides, about five inches long, and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded half a gill. In the course of the 20th December, this water became frozen, and extraordinary as it may appear, its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power, that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil, was thrown to a distance of several feet.

Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great.

We doubt not that this interesting fact will be noticed with interest by the scientific curious throughout the United States.

Cincinnati Whig.

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved, by a number of experiments, no less remarkable than the incident above described. We remember reading and account of one made at Woolwich, in England, several years ago, which gave an amazing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug, or tampon, twelve inches long, made to screw into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove) the cannon was filled with water, the plug screwed

in and moreover fastened with strong chains and ropes to the axles; and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a severe winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodily out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled.

In Norway it is a constant practice with the millstone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible expansive force. They quarry out large cylinders of stone, long enough to make six or eight millstones of the usual thickness; then drill a number of holes, about six inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder, so as to girdle it by rings of holes, at the proper distances. Into these holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly saturated with water and the frost soon splits the cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.—*New York Commercial.*

THE 'NAPOLEON' CHILD.—The following singular fact was observed some time back, in a child, in Oxford street London, which for its extraordinary character, is worth notice. The child is an engaging little girl, about three years old. The color of her eyes is pale blue, and on the iris, or circle around the pupil, these inscriptions are seen—

Left eye. NAPOLEON. Right eye. EMPEREUR.

These are traced in the above sized letters, although all the letters are not equally visible, the commencement at NAR and EMP being most distinct. The color of the letters is almost white, and at first sight of the child, they appear like rays, which make the eyes appear vivacious and sparkling. The accuracy of the inscription, is much assisted by the stillness of the eye on its being directed upwards, as to an object on the ceiling of the room, &c., and with this aid the several letters may be traced with the naked eye. This effect was accounted for by the child's mother earnestly looking at a French piece of Napoleon's. It was given to her by her brother, previous to a long absence and this operating upon her mind at a particular time in her life, has produced the appearance in question. It was visible at the child's birth, and has increased with her growth.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

Benjamin F. Station, Esq. in a letter to the editor of the Farmer's Register, says: "I am pleased that, in connection with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly not known, or entirely discredited. (It is lamentable that many should still be so slow as not to embrace them,) but are now received among the more intelligent among the cultivators of the soil, as agricultural axioms, about which all doubt and discussion may cease: axioms that may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of which any one who chooses, may immediately and safely proceed to act. A few of these are: That deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

A small farm well conducted is a source of greater revenue, than a large one indifferently managed. It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbors, instead of imposing this enormous burden upon them. The profits of agriculture (other things being equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former. The corn crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practiced, is worth about double what it is when gathered in the old way. Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not quite, twice as far as that which is given in a raw and natural state. The raising of tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allotted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributable."

From the New England Farmer.

POTATOES USED IN BREAD.

Mr. Fessenden: I have often seen in your most valuable paper, potatoes recommended as an ingredient for bread, and in corroboration of the same, I can assure your readers and the public that while a resident for ten years in one of the West India Islands, I was in the constant habit of using wheat bread, one-third potatoes, (the same as we raise in this country) as the person, my next door neighbor, assured me in confidence, and so much was its preferred, that it was taken at the oven, as last as it was finished in preference to that furnished at the door by the regular bakers.

There would certainly be a great saving in the use of them, as a barrel of potatoes is not one sixth that of flour in price, and they would not bear more than that proportion in weight to bread. I have no doubt that if any baker in Boston would make that kind of bread, and sell it as cheaply for such, he would have a general preference. The proper mode is, to boil them, and to make them into past before they cool.

Chickens are selling in New Orleans for \$2 a pair—Beef 37 1/2 cents per pound—Butter 75 cents and Eggs 75 cents per dozen—*Review.*

COFFEE IMPROVED.—Cut the nut meats into pieces about the size of coffee grains, roast and grind them with the coffee in equal proportions, and the drink will altogether be better than ordinary coffee. A black powder is now sold in Paris, under the name of "Coffee Flowers" imported from America, a pinch of which imparts to the coffee a very agreeable flavor. This is found to be sugar almost entirely charred. Caramel produces the same effects.

It is a common remark that those men talk most who think least; just as frogs cease their quaking when a person brings a light to the water-side.

TO THE LADIES.—It is said if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a good mould, and the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

COMICAL COMPANIONS.—Examination of a witness during a late trial.

Judge. "Were you travelling on that night this affair took place?"

Witness. "I should say I was, sir."

J. "What kind of night was it—was it a rainy?"

W. "It was so dark I could not see it raining—I felt it dropping though."

J. "How dark was it?"

W. "I had no way of telling—but it was not light by a jug full."

J. "Can't you compare it to something?"

W. "Yes—if I was going to compare it to anything, I should say it was about as dark as a sack of black cats."

An old woman that sold ale being at church, fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let her old fashioned clasped bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed half awake, there you jade! there's another jug broke.

When a young man has acquired a love of reading and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company and noisy and intemperate pleasure, is generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste. A plain and short road to a good destiny.

Be studious, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be virtuous, and you will be happy.

American Presbyterian.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having filed her petition to the Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY MCGEE,  
 Widow and Relict of Leven McGee.  
 February 11th, 1837.—n4—4t.—\$2 50c.

NOTICE.  
 TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
 January 5th, 1837.—4t.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Wake House, known formerly as Fleming's and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office; within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind.

In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One-half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security. Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber. WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.  
 Wetumpka, Jan. 3d.

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et al.

vs.

Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et al.

In Equity.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Goughly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Thatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Compt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes.  
 Attest. JAMES CROW, Ck.  
 Jan. 21, 1837.—6t.—\$10 50.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH SPEED, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and the adjoining country, that he has removed his Saddle shop to the South part of the Town on the East side of Broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Whips, &c.

Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders any work in his line will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all repairing.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4—4t.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphans' Court of Benton County, State of Alabama, I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the

South half of Section Twenty Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JACOB R. GREEN,

Administrator of the estate of

Truxo HANCO, deceased.

January 20, 1837.—n3—3t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR S.E.E.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section twenty four, Township fourteenth, Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM,  
 H. SHRAIDER,  
 M. L. BARR,

January 21, 1837.—n1—4t.

COMMITTED to the Jail of St.

Clair county, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old, dark complexion, five feet high, calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Deot. John Edward of St. James Parish, Louisiana, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be sold according to law. Oct. 13th, 1836.

LEWIS CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff.

Oct. 15, 1836.—4t.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to bring good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. The object has been accomplished; we have given books wings, and they have flew to the utmost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and she continue to give in the quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than five cents a week; and to add as a piquant seasoning the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, as we feel that there is still verge enough for us, aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding, preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the large newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, and filled with books, the newest and most interesting, though in their several departments novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in character, joined with reading such as useful should fill a weekly newspaper. By this means we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to an expense which shall be no consideration any, a mass of reading that in book form would harm the farm the packets of the prudent, and do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London decimal volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world's letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to an address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and half. Mail remittance to be Post-Paid.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the fulfillment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE, 46 CARPENTER, St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and can will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous sections, and accepting the year as compensation.



